Earth First!

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November 1 THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL $3.50

Death and the Afternoon

March Mourns Idaho Salmon

BY WOODY BEARDSLEY

There is a chaos theory adage about the flap of a butterfly's wings setting off a hurricane on the other side of the globe. It is an interesting notion; for every action, a reaction. It has about it a certain humility, a recognition that we know very little about the potential impacts of our doings.

It was the first thing that came to mind the other day in the aftermath of a bizarre and wonderful event in the town of Salmon, Idaho. A town where just eight months ago the citizens held a rally protesting a federal court injunction written to save the Chinook salmon. A town where bumper stickers read "Environmentalists Welcome! We haven't had a hanging in years!"

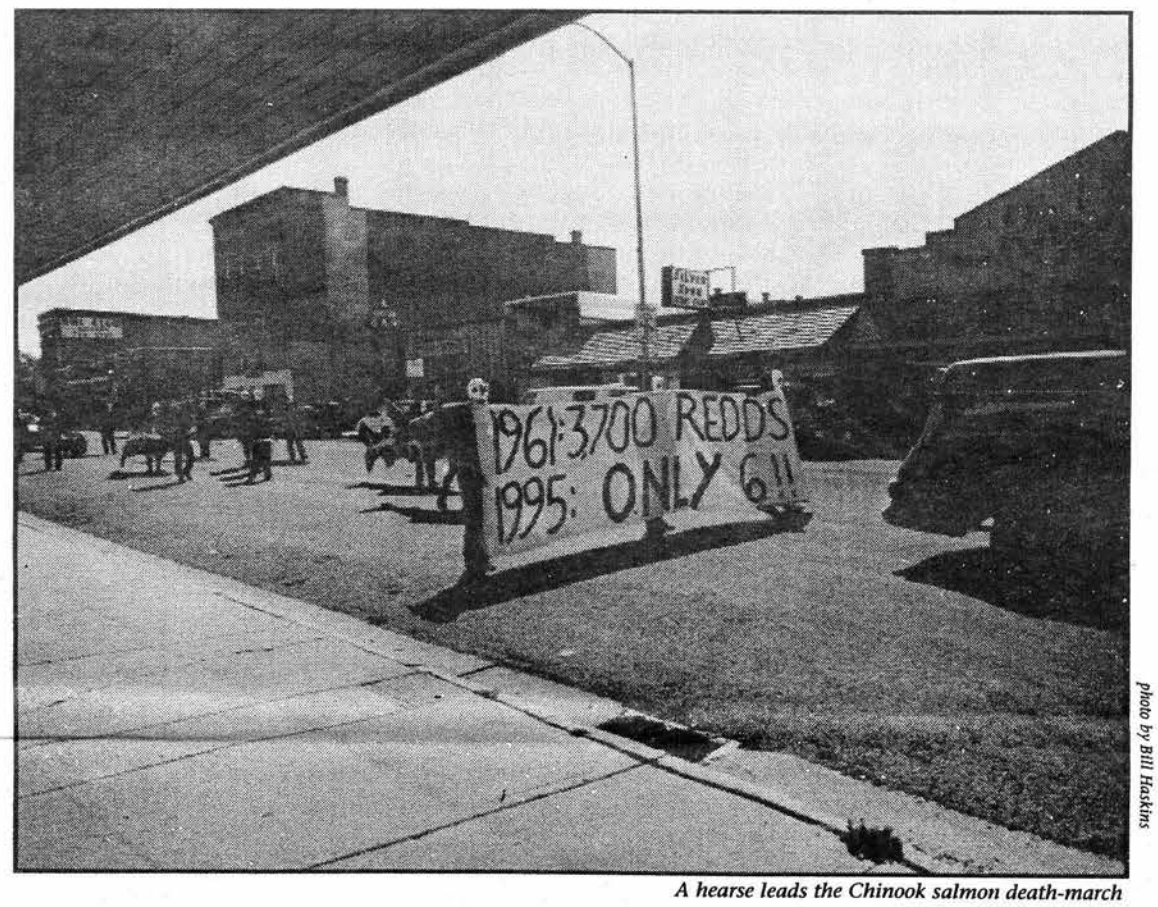

photo by Bill Haskins

A hearse leads the Chinook salmon death-march

It was called a Salmon Parade in the permit application, but it was really a funeral—a macabre salmon death-march for the Chinook runs that once graced the local waters. At high noon on a hot, dry, mid-September day, fifteen men and women, all dressed in black, all wearing mourning veils and all donning death masks, proceeded in a slow agonizing march down the main street of Salmon. The procession started on the South end of town

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Timber Wars: The Roman Dunn Campaign

BY GLADYS AND MYRTYL DUNN

Refuge

More Salvage Rider news: It's not just "dead and dying trees," or "associated trees." Three hundred million board feet from the infamous 1989 Section 318 "Rider From Hell" are due to be cut—no environmental regs, no citizen oversight, no legal recourse. Nothing. Sales are popping up all over the Coast Range of Oregon with names like "Black Jack," "Whitts End" and "Beaver Dunn." First on the chopping block is "Roman Dunn," nestled in the headwaters of the Whittaker Creek drainage along the ridge of Roman Nose Mountain, 30 miles southwest of Eugene. The sale consists of three units totaling 140 acres of virgin forest. The (sort of) good news is that Units 1 and 2 are tied up in court battles because of confirmed marbled murrelet occupancy. Bad news is that Unit 3 is being cut as we speak.

The crooked contours of the Roman Dunn forests stand out like an island in a sea of clearcuts and shoulder-high tree plantations. Thirty miles from the flatlands of the Willamette Valley, twenty miles from the Pacific Ocean, the 300-500 year old trees are part of the last two percent of the Oregon Coast Range's ancient temperate rain forests. For marbled murrelets, Northern spotted owls, tailed frogs, Southern torrent salamanders, bears and cougars, the lush forest is a refuge in the midst of a decimated landscape—one of the last parcels of land ensuring their survival.

For Don Oakes and Ralph Hull, co-owners of Hull-Oakes Lumber Company of Monroe, Oregon, Roman Dunn is another sort of refuge. With the release of "318" sales under Section K of the Salvage Rider, precious habitat previously closed to timber extraction is now available all over the Pacific Northwest. Hull-Oakes' old-fashioned steam-powered mill relies exclusively on old-growth logs. For this obsolete mill, the old Roman Dunn timber is a last chance at life. The large beams that Hull-Oakes produces are rapidly being phased out of the market in favor of smaller laminated beams made from second and third growth trees. The Roman Dunn sales will reap huge profits for their company, and keep the 80-worker mill in operation for another five months—until it, like the old growth, is a part of history.

Like the plantation owners of the antebellum South, Hull and Oakes are willing to go to war to prolong the dying gasps of an economic system as exploitative as it is unjust. "This company is proud of its record of more

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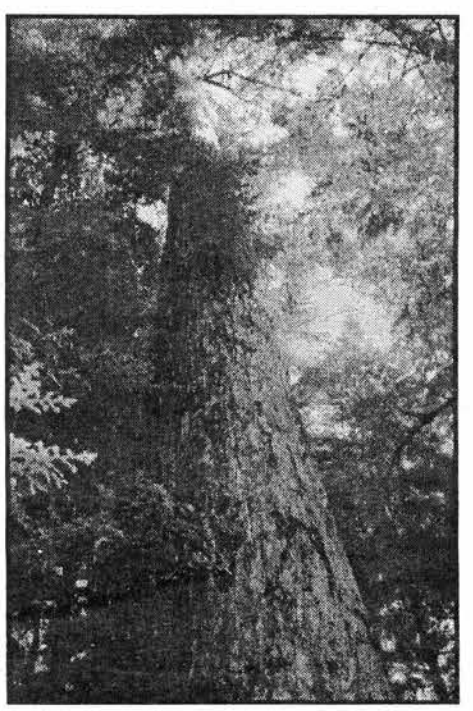

Environmental Politics Ain't for Sissies: Living up to the Legend

BY KARYN STRICKLER

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is our main line of defense against global extinctions that scientists predict may otherwise be up to 10,000 times the natural rate. Over 500 species have become extinct in North America since the beginning of our country's history, and scientists estimate that we are losing up to 100 species a day around the world. The number of threatened species is thought to be around 9,000.

Given the current crisis, it is difficult to imagine how national environmental groups could justify their continued existence if the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the crown jewel of our nation's environmental laws, is weakened or destroyed. In 1994, when these groups should have moved aggressively to strengthen the ESA, fear and bureaucratic inertia caused them to delay. In 1995, when preservation of the Act in a hostile Congress requires active delay, these same factors are pushing some groups to embrace changes that would grievously weaken the Act.

Just as in 1994, when I directed the national Endangered Species Coalition, there is still no leadership among national groups for preserving or strengthening the ESA. There is still no courage. There is still no national environmental group willing to take real responsibility for preserving the ESA, along with the credit for each small victory, which are few and far between of late. America's flagship environmental groups are still top-heavy bureaucracies in which self-perpetuation has replaced environmental protection as the primary goal. The organizations are still out of touch with the public and grassroots activists and engaged in destructive competition for media coverage and funding.

What has changed since 1994 is the entire US Congress. The Republican-dominated 104th Congress would like nothing better than to destroy the Endangered Species Act, but they should not do so with the compliance of the national environmental groups. While there is little chance of strengthening the ESA in this Congress, there is still every chance of keeping it alive.

Fear on the part of the national environmental groups is created, at least in part, by vociferous opponents of endangered species protection. The faction that the national groups fear most is the "property rights" movement. The "wise use movement" and their industry cohorts are loud and mean; national environmental groups need

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EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

PO Box 1415 • EUGENE, OREGON 97440 • (541) 741-9191

So, why not Earth First!?!

Over the past few years a number of hard-working Earth First! activists have chosen to fight for the Earth using a name other than Earth First!. These activists have formed groups to litigate, legislate or organize for environmental causes in the style of Earth First!. Why are they unwilling to act in the name of EF!? After all, many of them started their activism with EF!, learned how to be effective through EF!, and collected environmental contacts through EF!. Why then do they change their names when they attempt to "legitimize"? Do they, along with the mainstream press and the Wise Use movement, believe that EF! is not a legitimate environmental group?

Some common reasons given for ditching the name Earth First! include: fears of losing legitimacy in the eyes of the public, oppression by the government and/or losing funding.

Recently, a national environmental group (known to some as EF! lobbyists) put together a letter to Clinton demanding a repeal of the "Logging without Laws" salvage rider. They contacted the *EF! Journal* as well as other environmental groups to sign the letter with them. We gladly agreed. Much to our surprise, the invitation was later withdrawn ,because the lobbying group feared repercussions from associating with EF!. A number of compromising environmental groups were on that list, but we weren't afraid of sullying our reputation by association. We signed because the message was important.

What is wrong with being associated with EF!? Why doesn't the name Earth First! instantly bring to mind some of our successes? After all, EF! protests, not Sierra Club calendars, made the spotted owl a household word. The victorious campaign to save Mt. Graham in Arizona was led by a San Carlos Apache/Earth First! coalition. The redwoods of Headwaters Grove in California was mapped, named and publicized by EF!. After a series of EF! actions protesting roadbuilding in southern California, dozens of ordinary citizens locked down to heavy machinery and the mayor of Laguna Beach raised her fist and howled. In England, Earth First!, working with a variety of other "mainstream" groups, has been hugely successful stopping new roads. Logging and roadbuilding in the Cove/Mallard area of Idaho have been severely curtailed due to four years of continual EF! harassment. Warner Creek and the sales in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest have not been logged, undoubtedly, in part due to a continual EF! presence in those areas.

So why not Earth First!?

To those who fear government oppression, we just want to say two words: Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney (OK, four... well, five actually). They organized so effectively as EF!ers that they were bombed. We would be naive to think the government didn't play a role in the bombing and/or the cover-up. You can't get much more oppressed than someone trying to kill you, yet they've *never* backed down. If the government is paranoid about you, it means you're being effective; if you're paranoid about them, it means they're being effective. Plus, strength really does lie in numbers in mass organizing campaigns. When we self-censor and hide in closets, we isolate those on the front lines.

So why not Earth First!?

Some might say because they don't want to lose their 501(c)(3) non-profit status and thereby their funding base. Face it! There is no 501(c)(3) on a dead planet. Plus, many EF! groups are funded as non-profits. They can't use the money for bail or fines, but they do use the money for direct action.

At a time when the President has suspended all environmental laws to allow "salvage logging," and the Republican Congress is having its way with Mother Nature, no nonviolent, uncompromising tactic should be left untried. The race to protect the Earth needs everyone. And (you should be able to see this coming by now), why not do it under the name of Earth First!?

Recently, numerous "mainstream" enviros went so far as to commit civil disobedience (egad!). If they are willing to go a step farther, why aren't we? As other environmentalists, traditionally more mellow than us, are starting to realize that direct action is a powerful tool for change, why should we be shying away from it? People across the US are calling for an end to commercial logging in our National Forests. Where is the Earth First! Zero Cut, Zero Mining, Zero Grazing campaign?

We're backsliding, people! Are we hallucinating for thinking that the forces of misery—for lack of a better term let's call them the "right"—are extremely well-organized and effective at pushing their agenda? One of the reasons for their success must be that they promote monoculture for all life forms. Diversity is much more challenging to organize towards. Unity among those of us with common goals and different methods is essential to our success.

If for whatever reason the name Earth First! does not appeal, don't use it; but please recognize that it is divisive to the environmental movement as a whole to publicly disown and/or denounce Earth First! while privately thinking we're the most exciting creatures in the freak show. And quite frankly, we're getting tired of the double standard of people denouncing us in the press and then smoking our pot around the campfire. Are people only willing to associate with us in the dark of night?

Put on an Earth First! t-shirt (see page 36 if you don't have one), wear it loud and wear it proud! Until everyone on the planet knows the importance of putting the Earth first, we cannot afford to weaken our message.

We're not saying put Earth First! first, but in these dying days of the Earth, we all have to put the Earth first!

—Leslie Hemstreet and Jim Flynn

Remember, consumerism isn't bad if it supports something good (hey, we gotta pay the bills, too!), so feel free to do your holiday shopping at the EF! Store at the corner of page 36th and 37th.

Samhain

by Peggy Sue McRae

Samhain, Halloween or Day of the Dead celebrates the mystery of life and death. In Ireland the feast of the dead was called the Vigil of Saman. Saman, lord of death reigns over the world of ancestral ghosts.

Harvest is complete. First frosts brings about dormancy and hibernation. Mother Nature inhales age, sickness, and exhaustion into her body for the healing transformation of winter's sleep. The membrane that separates common reality from the spirit world is thin. It is the task of the shaman to pierce this membrane and travel into the spirit world returning with valuable information for her tribe. On Halloween night the fabric of space-time loosens its weave. Falling through may be unavoidable. This is especially true if you happen upon a dark crossroad at midnight or peel an apple while looking into a mirror.

Earth First!
Samhain
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Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. If you want confirmation of receipt of a submission, please request it. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via EcoNet. Art or photographs (prints are best, negatives are good, slides are fair) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested.

All submissions are edited for length and clarity. If an article is significantly edited, we will make a reasonable effort to contact the author prior to publication.

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SCHEDULE

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November 30

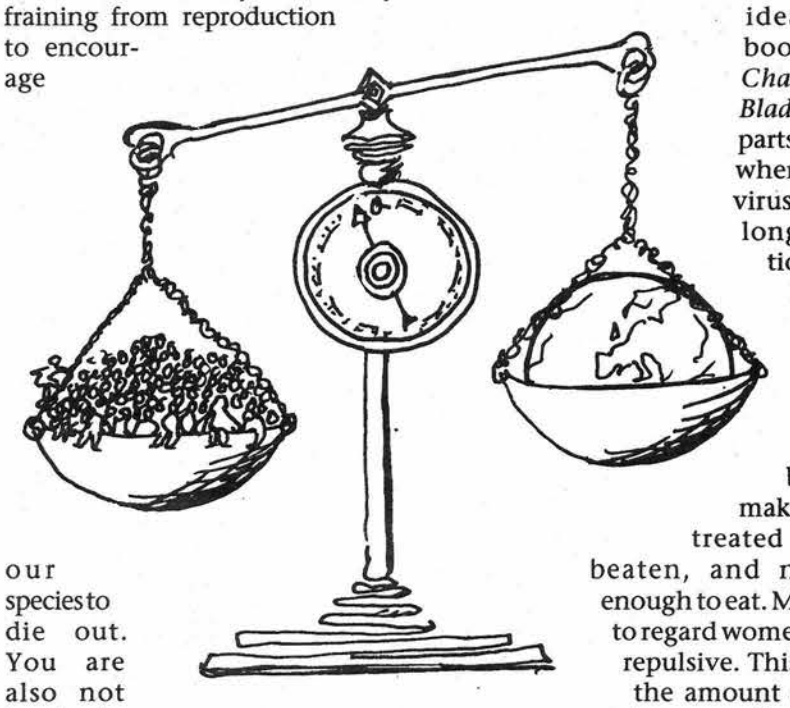
Sex and Breeding in the 20th Century

BY KELPIE WILSON

Gee, I get really bummed out when someone tells me I can't even question something, like in the article "To Breed or Not to Breed... That is Not the Question." [Mabon '95, *Journal*] According to the piece, there is only one way I can look at the problem of overpopulation: "Corporate-patriarchal political and economic dominion is at the root of humyn overpopulation. The problem is not ultimately about individual wimmin's choices." But that is like saying that because corporations have organized a society of wasteful consumerism, our individual choices between buying chemical junk food vs. organic vegetables, for instance, don't matter. The truth as I see it is, that there is a lot of "junk" reproduction going on in our society right now, among people who have choices and ought to know better.

If I am to be politically correct, according to the article, I cannot criticize any woman's choices, whether she is an immature teen mother brainwashed by Christian fundamentalists, a career woman producing "trophy children" that she abandons with strangers, a drug-addled mother who has five brain-damaged kids, or any well-meaning but unthinking middle-class woman who has more than two kids. It is certainly possible to see all these examples as victims of patriarchy, but I don't like to always cast women as victims. In the United States, in 1995, most women have real choices in reproduction. Not all women truly understand the social and ecological consequences of their choices, and education is important. But if we are not even allowed to talk about the pros and cons of reproduction, how can this education occur?

I really appreciate the Voluntary Human Extinction Movement (VHEMT) and would like to take a moment to defend it. VHEMT was created out of a deep love for the earth and a passionate attachment to the continuance of evolution. I find its approach to be the opposite of the "insipid hatefulness" the piece accuses it of: VHEMT is extremely accepting and compassionate about people's past choices. There is nothing in any VHEMT publication that blames any person or group for the population problem. It merely recognizes the role our species as a whole takes in wiping out life on the rest of the planet and sees our extinction as a last ditch solution. VHEMT asks that you consider the merit of allowing evolution to continue by voluntarily refraining from reproduction to encourage our species to die out. You are also not required to take VHEMT seriously. I mostly like it because it makes me laugh.



VHEMT is also to be commended for not targeting women for reproductive control: They have focused on encouraging men to take responsibility for contraception. VHEMT even has a fund to help men pay for vasectomies.

I really have no argument with most of the pieces arguments about the terrible, bloody history of patriarchy and its role as the primary accelerator of human overpopulation. Patriarchy sucks, and you almost can't say it too loud or too strong. But I don't agree that there was no population problem before patriarchy. On the contrary, there is considerable evidence that population pressure was a formative factor in the development of patriarchy as we know it.

Anthropology has found interesting correlations between population pressure in a society and the status of women. For instance, in New Guinea, there is one isolated region where a virus causes very high mortality. Consequently, fertility is celebrated and women are held in very high regard and gently and respectfully treated—somewhat like the "partnership societies" that are idealized in books like *The Chalice and the Blade*. On other parts of the island, where there is no virus, people live longer, population pressure is higher and people don't know what to do with all the babies they make. Women are treated like slaves, beaten, and never given enough to eat. Men are taught to regard women as basically repulsive. This may reduce the amount of sexual intercourse that takes place, but it also sets up an incredibly schizophrenic psychology about desire and sex, reminiscent of our legacy from the European Victorians.

There are many other examples like this, but the most significant is probably all of the many societies that have practiced female infanticide. When overpopulation threatens group survival, the only way to control it (without modern contraceptives and abortion) is to practice infanticide. Killing more girl babies minimizes the total number of infants that must be done away with, since reducing the number of males has little effect on the reproductive capacity of the group. This unfortunate biological fact creates the perfect conditions for concentrating male power and devaluing women. Female infanticide has been prevalent in all places and times: from the Amazon and China to 19th century Europe. Currently in China, couples are using ultrasound to guarantee that their one child per family is a son and aborting potential girls.

So what is wrong with urging women to have fewer or no children as a way to fight patriarchy and ecological destruction? Industrial Workers of the World leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn urged women to a pregnancy strike to cut off the supply of "cannon fodder," and to keep wages high. On Earth Day 1970, Vassar College valedictorian Stephanie Mills shocked the country by announcing that she would resist ecological destruction by refusing to breed. This is the kind of consciousness that I think it is important to develop and encourage in a positive way.

Finally, I am wondering about how much the radical eco-movement really does bash women in the movement who choose to reproduce. To give the article some credit, I am sure it does happen at least a little bit. For instance, I have never liked the bumpersticker, "Pregnancy - Another Deadly Sexually Transmitted Disease." To me it puts down women because I am aware of the long struggle of women to de-medicalize pregnancy. Male doctors have always treated pregnancy like a disease when it is a natural bodily function. Whoever came up with that bumpersticker probably wasn't aware of the connotation.

I think "Thank you for not breeding." is great. The article implies that the term "breeding" is a put down. Perhaps because it is associated with animals. I have no problem being associated with animals. I would like to hear specific stories from women in the movement who feel they have been bashed for having children so that we could get some idea of how serious and widespread this is. I haven't heard of many instances, but if there's a problem I think we are more likely to solve it by looking at specific cases than by hitting everybody over the head with long rants on patriarchy.

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Letters to the Editors

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS ARE WELCOME FROM ANYONE ABOUT ANYTHING. **HOWEVER,** LETTERS UNDER **300** WORDS IN LENGTH HAVE A MUCH GREATER CHANCE OF ACTUALLY BEING PUBLISHED.

Sugarloaf

Dear EF! Journal:

Life under the rescissions bill will get pretty ugly. If they take away our right to go to court, we have no recourse but to rebel in whatever form is necessary. That undoubtedley includes monkey-wrenching. Down here in the Sugarloaf campaign, some people elected to get arrested in the classic Gandhian style, "till the jails are overflowing..." (Refrains of Cecila Ostrow singing that line still reverbrate in my head.) Well, Josephine County jails are already overflowing with meth freaks and wife abusers. And they should be overflowing with enviros, but it ain't happening (yet). My point is that an activist should think twice before shooting one's wad right off in a civil disobedience. We had to sign a release agreement to get out of jail which stated that we couldn't enter the closure. A major chilling effect, the possibility of getting contempt of court charges if caught in the closure again. My advice is to hold off on the civil disobedience and go into the woods. If you end up in jail, don't sign any release agreements which prohibit going back in. They'll spit you out soon enough.

Signed,

—THE COMMITTEE'S ALMANAC

Les U. Knight

To the Editor,

Glad to see the Blank Wall filled again. It's a terrific opportunity for Earth-centered groups to affordably get their messages out where they can be heard and discussed.

Speaking of discussion, the front page article of the *Bitchin' Times* prompts me to respond to concerns that the Voluntary Human Extinction Movement might be influenced by misogyny and patriarchy.

I can't speak for all VHEMT Volunteers, but it seems like most of us are in agreement with the egalitarian views Annie expressed. Many feel that refusing to breed another sacrificial human to feed the sexist, racist, capitalist beast called patriarchy is one good way to stop supporting it.

As a privileged male, I can't know what it feels like to grow up enduring sexist discrimmination and all the inequities that go along with it. But I understand the feeling of righteous rage against hierarchical domination. Anger is an appropriate response to the horrors this fascism perpetuates. We just have to be carful what we do with our anger because the damage starts within, and may hurt those closest to us.

My "hands and politics" are not on women's wombs—they are on men's balls... er, let me rephrase that. I recommend male responsibility for contraception, vasectomies and condoms, to free women from the patriarchal dictatorship of unwanted pregnancy.

Also, it's gender-neutral to point out that the intentional creation of one more of us by any couple anywhere can't be justified in light of the tens of thousands of children who die from malnutrition each day, and considering the millions of species going extinct as a result of our activities.

Misconceptions are bound to occur, no matter how careful we are being. So I recommend that all who didn't read *These EXIT Times*, which was posted on the Brigid Blank Wall, order one by sending an SASE to the address below, and see for yourselves.

Life is too short to waste our energy on friction when it could

be turned into momentum. We don't even have lifetimes to waste any more. These are bitchin' times, these exit times we're livin' in today, and they are tight.

—LES U. KNIGHT
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PORTLAND, OR 97286-0646

Six-Day Stand in the Shawnee

BY HOLLY HARRIS

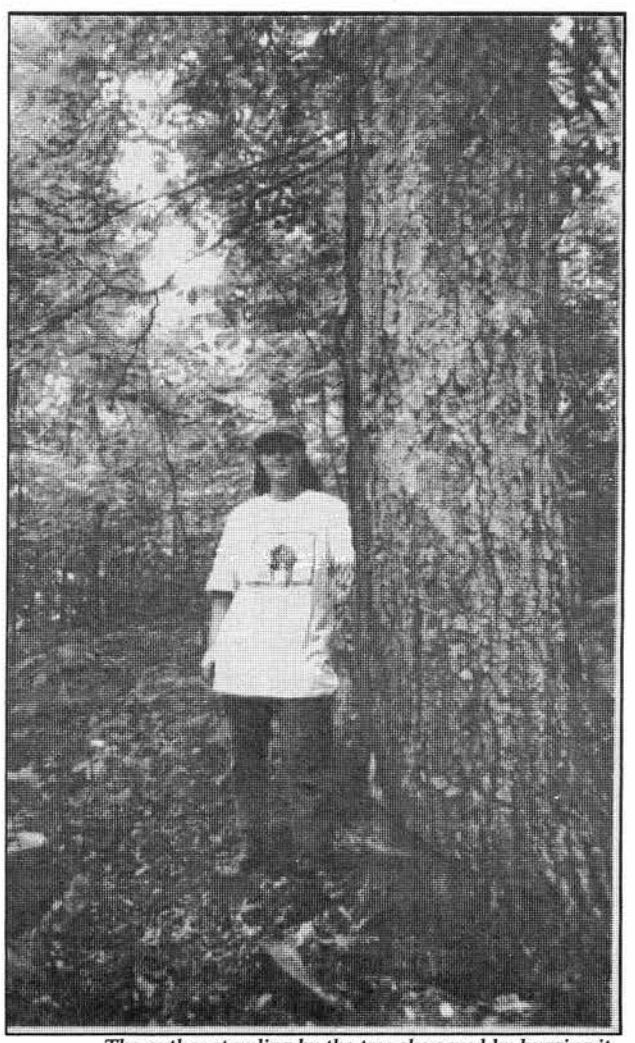
On September 20, 1995, the Forest Dis-Service came to cut the Cripps Bend timber sale in Illnois' Shawnee National Forest eight years after its original purchase. After a successful tree-hugging action that halted the logging at the end of July, activists obtained a temporary restraining order (TRO) pending a lawsuit by Bill Cronin of the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists (RACE). The lawsuit is based on the Forest Service's improper monitoring techniques for the federally endangered Indiana bat *(Myotis sodalis)* according to US Fish and Wildlife Service standards.

After several extensions on the TRO, the well ran dry on September 12. Forest Supervisor Louise Odegard signed a closure order to facilitate the eviction of activists encamped there so logging could begin. The Forest Service wanted to sneak the cut out before the judge heard the case in order to make the lawsuit moot.

Forest Service agents and loggers rolled in on September 21. The Freddies notified the Earth First!ers at the base camp that there was a closure order in effect and that they would have to break camp and get out of there within the hour. While trying to comply with the request, two of the activists' vehicles were towed away. Luckily, the cars were bailed out before nightfall for (unluckily) $100 each. At least it was cars and not humans getting arrested this time.

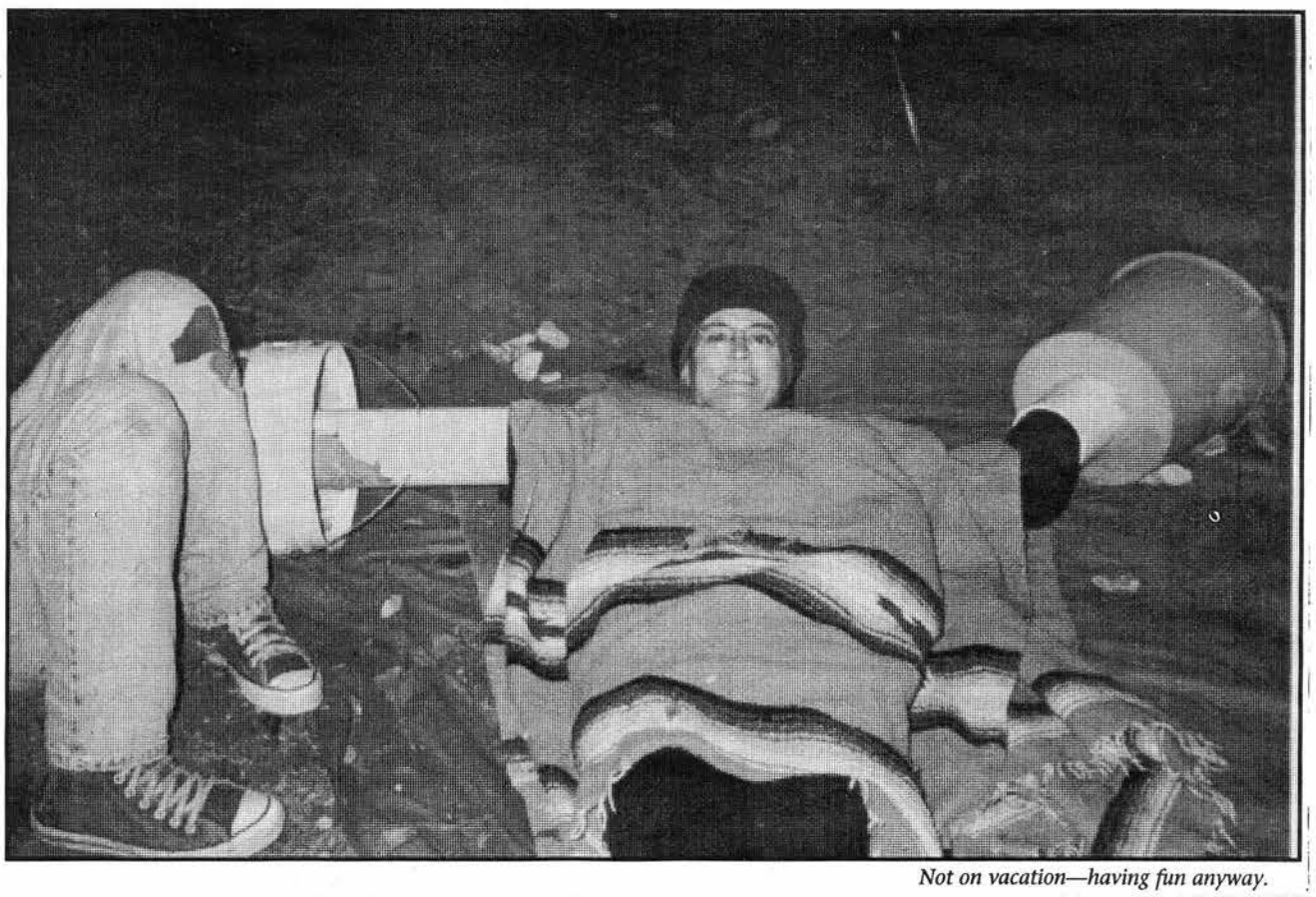
At that time two long-time Shawnee activists—Dr. Joe and Jim—were arrested and ticketed, respectively, for being in a closed area. The closure order was not properly marked, posted at the entrance with only two little signs with attached maps that did not accurately show the closed area or have the correct boundaries. That day, the loggers worked until nightfall felling as many trees as possible in order to get the cut out.

When the Forest Circus showed up for work the next day two EF!ers, Miss Eileen and Holly were stuck, partially cemented in two areas of the logging road. It took a total of 12 agents over two hours of sweating and mumbling under their breaths to dig the women out and arrest them. They were charged with closure violations and "Resisting and/or interfering with a Forest Service officer."



The author standing by the tree she saved by hugging it.

Day three of logging: A 15-person prayer vigil was blocking the skid trail as the trucks pulled up. After forcing the activists to move away from the trail, one woman, Kristen, was arrested because she did not move quite as fast as the police officer would have liked. Later that day another activist was arrested for supposedly being in a closed area and playing cat and mouse with the loggers.



Not on vacation—having fun anyway.

Later on, activists and Freddies were alerted that a tree-sitter had been found in the closed area. "Batman" sat poised and proud for three days in his tree while ten people supported him from outside the closure boundary. "Batman" has yet to be identified or apprehended, and may soon be coming to a forest near you.

For the final day of action before the hearing, September 26, four brave hardwood heroines faced down the Freddies, logging trucks, 'dozers and a fellerbuncher in the morning. The women blocked the logging road using good old-fashioned lockboxes and enlisting the additional support of two trees. The six together kept the engines of destruction out for over an hour that morning while irate loggers waited in their trucks and annoyed agents scrambled to remove the women.

Finally, the 27th arrived and the judge could hear the RACE court case, but all was in vain because the Forest Dis-Service had stolen, raped and pillaged so much of the hardwoods that the case was now moot. They had managed to get the cut out, but we had our own victory.

In a related court case filed jointly by RACE and the Sierra Club in 1994, the same federal judge ruled on September 25,1995 that the Forest Service must rework many sections of the Shawnee National Forest Management Plan.

The judge said that the Forest Service will have to change their procedures with respect to off-road vehicles (ATVs). They also must examine how fragmentation of the Shawnee Forest effects migratory songbird habitat, especially during nesting season. The new plan must consider the effects of logging, oil, and gas extraction on fish and wildlife species as well as the cumulative effects of the activities the Forest Service allows in the forest.

This is a major victory considering that this is the second time in less than a decade that environmentalists have used the courts to force the Forest Service to amend the Shawnee National Forest Plan.

The original plan which was written in 1986 was amended in 1992 by another RACE lawsuit. We will return to court December 8 to negotiate an injunction describing what specific activities the FS will be allowed while the plan is being reworked over the next two years. We hope to obtain an injunction against all logging activities including: commercial, stand improvement, supposed "restoration" pine thinning, and wildlife openings. We also hope to gain an injunction against any oil and gas leasing as well as an order against new ATV trails.

The Forest Dis-Service did manage to steal the Cripps Bend timber sale, but Shawnee activists taught them a couple of lessons. First, they will never be able to get a timber sale out of the Shawnee National Forest without a hell of a fight, and expending lots of time, money and grief. Second, we will never compromise in defense of our Shawnee hardwoods! In memory of Cripps Bend: Never give up the fight to stop the rape of our public lands, and always put the Earth First!

Shawnee activists watch their natural heritage roll away.

Digging In At Warner Creek

BY MATT ROSSELL

As the first snow falls above 4,500 feet in the Willamette National Forest, all who live there are preparing for the upcoming winter, including Earth First!ers. The vine maples are bursting bright red to welcome the season, the Douglas firs are moving their water into their outer bark to make themselves ready for the frost, and the activists at Warner Creek are digging in (literally) for a long and productive winter campaign.

Ignited by arsonists in October 1991, the Warner Creek burn area spans 9,000 acres. Warner Creek stands alone as the only salvage timber sale that has remained uncut for five years following a fire. On September 6, Judge Michael Hogan lifted the injunction that once protected Warner Creek from the saws because Clinton's salvage rider rendered legal arguments moot (see articles in last issue).

Predicting that outcome, EF!ers moved in to reclaim their public road and close it to corporate lawlessness. Ever since, a peaceful tribe has occupied the road to physically stop logging. Thomas Creek Logging Co. has purchased the first 16 acres of nine million board feet to be "salvaged" along Bunchgrass Ridge and in the Kelsey Creek watershed. Activists have kept the fellers and Freddies away with no arrests, and their battle cry echoes across the valley checkered with clearcuts: "NOT ONE BLACK STICK!"

Good Housekeeping

Living on logging road 2408 almost completely undisturbed by the Forest Service cops, members of the recently independent "Cascadia Free State" have worked tirelessly to protect the recovering forest. The barricades begin below a former Forest Service gate, which has been converted into a wall by three barrels of cement fortified with rebar, "locking" it permanently closed. If the Freddies do visit, they will first be greeted by a gatekeeper on the 15-foot-high log wall and will soon need to ask very politely to enter if they expect the drawbridge to be lowered over the moat that is under construction. Friendly folks can come on up to the tent village where a large, dry living space has been created with tarps and equipped with a kitchen area, pantry, media table, and a warm fire circle. Tipis, shelters and tents are scattered all around, including one pitched right over the steel door lockdown set up in front of the gate. Above the gate stands a large, beautiful tipi constructed of downed trees and waterproofed with cedar bark found on the forest floor.

What were once "ditches" in the road have now become canyons. "Evolution Creek" has flowing water and is at least ten feet deep and 15 feet across—big enough to devour a car. Another mile up the road, "Full Moon Gorge" is just as formidable, and the sound of digging never stops. Other blockades, shelters, ditches and rock walls have been strategically placed along the last five miles of 2408, ending at the first three sale units.

And They Call Us Terrorists...

Two unknown goons sabotaged one ingenious barricade, a bi-pod (a two-legged tri-pod suspended by cables). The two men, identically uniformed in camo gortex and shiny badges, walked quickly past the gate encampment one day and refused to answer any questions. Their sabotage was soon discovered: stolen and destroyed equipment including slashed water bottles and tarps, stolen binoculars, food, tools, and radio equipment. A rock and log structure named "Clearcut Hut" was also damaged and has since been rebuilt and reinforced by the architects who didn't flinch at the sight of the damage. They simply said, "We'll rebuild it—we have much more energy than those Freddies!"

Although more work always needs to be done, residents living in the Cascadia Free State are finding many projects to keep themselves busy and warm. Winterizing living areas, chopping wood, and preparing meals are just a few daily chores. The entrenched activists remain vigilant around the clock— ready to lock down or take their support positions.

photo by Russ Taylor

"Is that the road down there?" Activists from Audobon, Native Forest Council and EF! have a conference in the bottom of Evolution Creek.

Reinforcements

Outreach to the nearby town of Oakridge has been encouraging, especially considering its logging history. Weekly Sunday meetings with locals have spawned debate and we've found common ground in our loathing of multinational corporations and the USFS.

The media can't get enough of the "stand off" and the truth about the Warner Creek arson fire is burning out of control. Elders from the community climbed past the ditches on Senior's Day to show support and share baked goods, and it proved to be a media hit. To add to the list of successes was the National Salvage Conference held the weekend of October 13-15 at the nearby Blue Pool Campground. Over 100 activists attended to "learn from the burn" including Vice President of National Audubon, Brock Evans; President of the Wilderness Society, Jon Rousch; former congressman and director of the Endangered Species Coalition, Jim Jontz; representatives from Greenpeace, Siskiyou Regional Educational Project; and several Native elders. The gathering celebrated four years of evading the chainsaws and was conceived as a date for some mainstream enviros to get busted at Warner Creek. Unfortunately, the Forest Service and loggers stood them up, so the attendees had to settle for yet another circle with profound words of wisdom served on a paper plate. Before it was all over, the spirited group had been trained in civil disobedience and many promised to return and risk arrest when the fellers arrive.

photo by Cimaron

"Lower the drawbridge, they're friendly!" Welcome to the Cascadia Free State.

Please Don't Feed the Hungerstrikers

The movement owes a big howl to Shannon Wilson and Tim Ream, two hard-core activists who are hunger striking to the get the Warner Creek and Salvage Rider issues into the homes of middle America. They have set up camp on the patio of Eugene, Oregon's federal building and have refused to eat until the public gets an open forum to voice opposition to lawless logging. Nourished only by fruit and vegetable juices since October 3, these dedicated activists have been a daily reminder to Judge Hogan, who has to drive past them every morning, that the life is being drained from our last remaining stands of ancient forests. Activists all over the Northwest have also begun fasting in solidarity every Tuesday at noon to Wednesday at noon.

Are We Bothering Someone?

Are any of these bold tactics making a difference? A definite "yes" according to a letter intercepted from the Forest Service and mistakenly addressed to the *"gentlemen"* at Thomas Creek Lumber and Log Company. The Contracting Officer at the Forest Service stated that operations could have begun as early as October 3, and a letter dated October 11 was to let them know that they failed to submit their plan of operations with dates of intent to cut. Apparently, Thomas Creek's original plan didn't include rebuilding logging road 2408 or the strength of Earth First!

Warner Creek needs new recruits to continue the campaign to protect the Kelsey Watershed as a Research Natural Area for fire ecology. Come visit the growing community at the gate by taking Highway 58 east from I-5 in Eugene to Fish Hatchery Road, just east of Oakridge, Oregon in the Willamette National Forest. Go north 1.5 miles, turn right after the tracks onto Salmon Creek Road and proceed about five miles. Take a right on logging road 2408 and at the 8-mile marker you will enter our country's latest secession from the union. (Note: Previous directions to a base camp printed in the last Mabon issue of the *Journal* are no longer accurate).

Much needed donations include cold-weather gear such as winter sleeping bags, tents, forest-colored clothes and rain-gear, warm hats, ski masks, socks, gloves and firewood; equipment such as walkie talkies, cell phones, car batteries, video cameras, videotape, and lots of AA batteries; tools of all kinds including pick axes, shovels, wheel barrows, (does anyone know someone with a helicopter and a back hoe?) and one dedicated friend requests a guitar. Food has been generously donated from local businesses.

As the reclamation continues, the spirit of the forest grows stronger. Come pick up a tool and work for the earth! Take a hike along Bunchgrass Ridge and see the diverse mosaic of the recovering forest. Hurry—before the ditches in the road are too big to cross!

The Teflon Forester

BY UNCLE RAMON

"Even shit won't stick to Jack Ward Thomas," remarked an unidentified protester Monday evening, October 16th, in Missoula, Montana.

The occasion was a speech, sponsored by timber beast Plum Creek, by the Chief of the US Forest Service. The topic was "Biodiversity and Community," which sounds like "Fish and Bicycles" to this aging cynic. After a banner proclaiming "Stop Lawless Logging" was taken down from behind the speaker's podium (and the banner-holders ejected), JWT exhibited his finely polished, professionally trained persona as a bureaucrat (jes' followin' orders) by day, and a father (I love the forests) by night. The former, he crowed, had to follow the letter of the law as laid down by the Clinton administration, while the latter wanted no part in cutting down trees and entering roadless areas.

Holy Hitler! Haven't these guys ever heard of the Nuremberg Trials? (Of course they or their handlers have, but they know that most of the American public haven't or couldn't care less.)

The good news about this well-managed performance was that renowned author William Kittredge got to offer a 10-minute rebuttal. After congratulating Jack on a few minor points, Bill delivered a scathing repudiation of the industrial forestry mindset in general. It was after this that Jack Ward got downright "folksy," taking off his tie and jacket and being one of the boys. He was good, too. The occasional heckler was gently rebuked, as the PR flacks had taught, and JWT presented a most "reasonable" image. Naturally, it was a crock of shit, but none of it stuck to Jack.

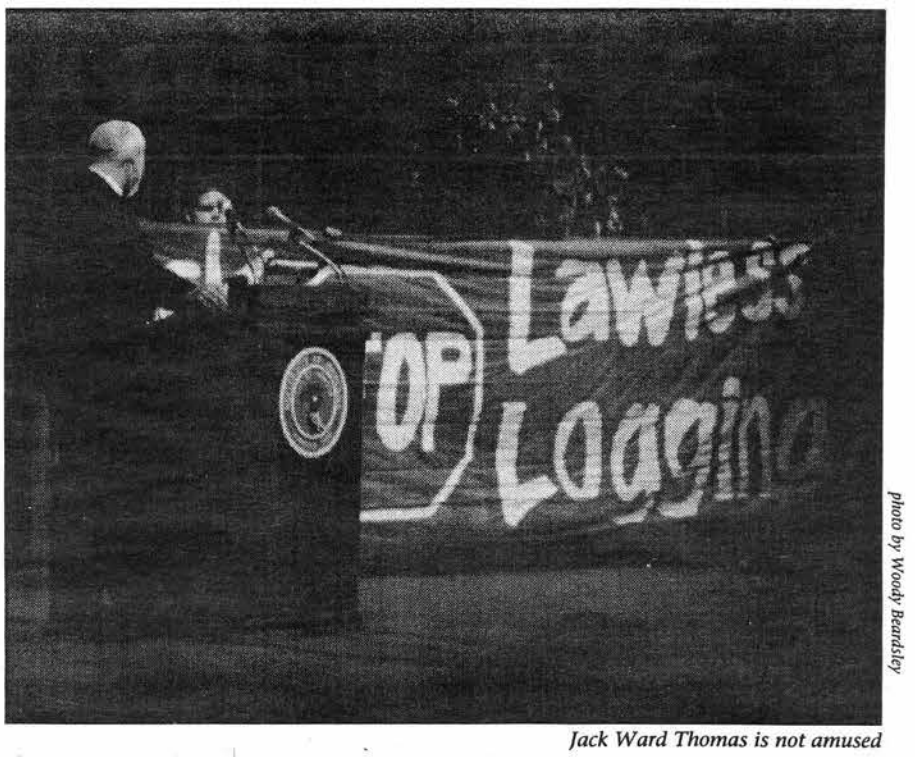


photo by Woody Beardsley

Jack Ward Thomas is not amused

By most accounts, Kittredge's remarks drew more applause than the Chief's. Maybe the "Loyal Nazi" routine didn't play as well as the slick pros planned. Maybe the packed-house audience of 300 mainstream Montanans was more sophisticated than the image-manipulators realized. Maybe there's hope... NAAAAH!

Death and the afternoon

continued from the front page

near the high school, where large letters announced "Home of the Savages." Creating a Saturday traffic jam bigger than the parade itself, the curious spectacle crept along, passing in front of the taxidermy shop where a stuffed wolf is shown eating a freshly killed cow. The movie marquee read CLUELESS.

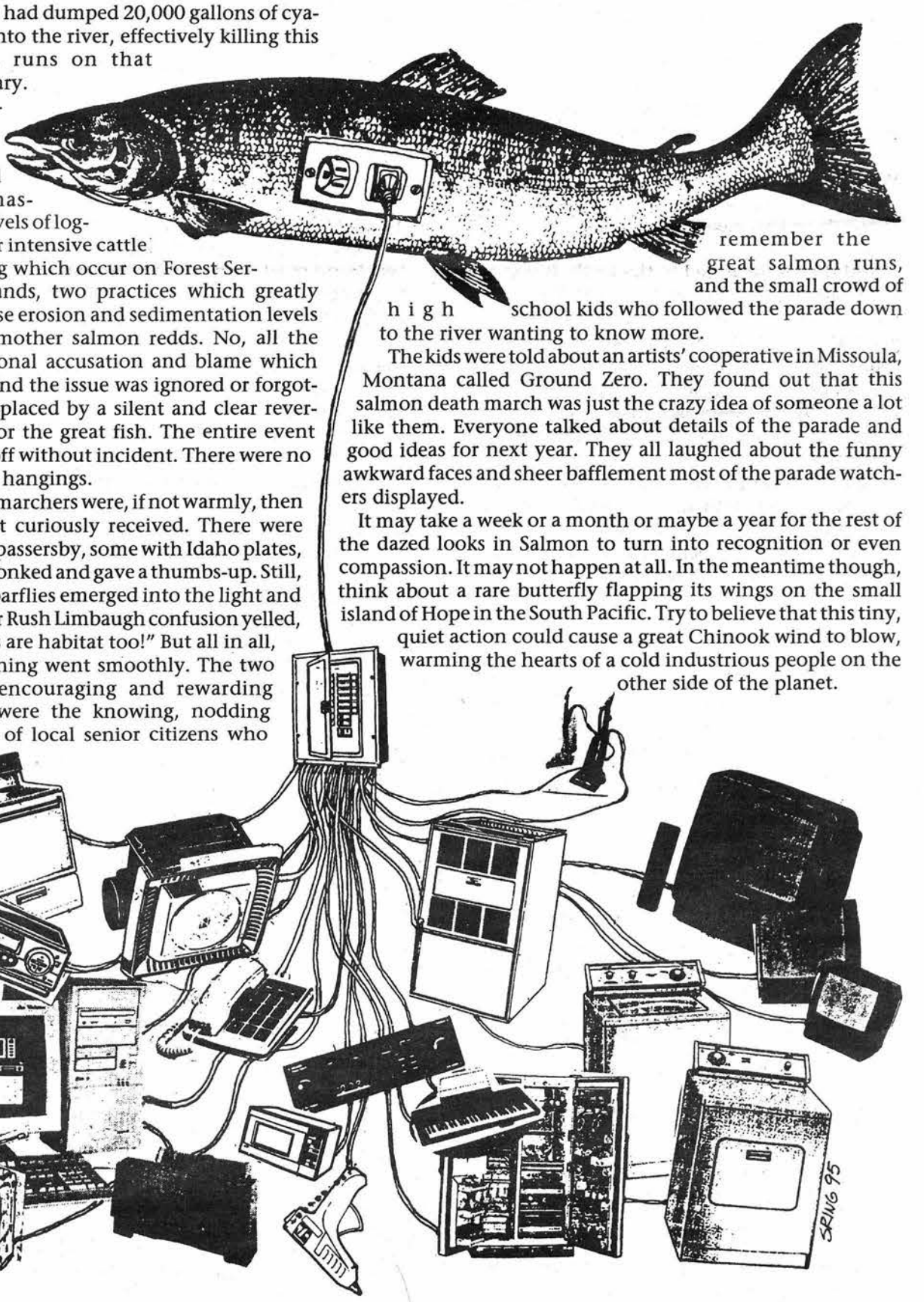
The once aloof and skeptical sheriff and his deputy warmed to the rag-tag group and added an ironic air to the otherwise meager parade line. In front and back of the parade, the official police escort were the great protectors, blinking lights and all. Led by an eerir old hearse, the death marchers followed a large black and white banner which read, "1961: 3700 REDDS—1995: ONLY 6!!" (A redd is a salmon's nest of eggs and roe, left after spawning.)

Right behind the banner swam a line of five, eight-foot long, three- foot wide paper-mâché salmon, each painted colorful pink and green on one side, with a stark black and white skeleton on the other. The fish made a curious costume for the alien, black-clad individuals wearing them. The whole affair had a weird, Charles Addams cartoon feeling about it.

A ghost band, consisting of a single violin, a sax and harmonica players, followed a lone drummer down the street as she pounded out a slow cadence of doom. "Taps" was the only tune they could all play to some degree or another. And finally, three haunting women brought up the rear of the bizarre parade, pushing a wagon filled with little cardboard fish painted like the large ones. These little fish were handed out to the parade watchers along the way. On their colored, "alive" sides a message read: *"Salmon, Idaho was named for Chinook salmon which spend most of their lives in the ocean. But they are born and they die in fresh water streams far in the mountains. How they find their way back, after five years in the ocean, to the precise spot they were born is still a mystery to everyone but the fish themselves."*

On the dead side of the fish the message read: *"We are enormously privileged to share our rivers with such magical fish. But we have not been generous: the three damns on the upper Snake River have caused declines in salmon populations that will soon be irreversible. These three damns provide very little electricity and to remove them would not burden Idaho's agricultural lands. Please write to Governor Phill Batt, Capitol Bldg., Boise, ID 83720 and ask him to remove the dams and restore Salmon, Idaho's namesake to the wild rivers of Idaho."*

That was all that was said. Nobody mentioned the huge gold mine up the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River that just a month before had dumped 20,000 gallons of cyanide into the river, effectively killing this year's runs on that tributary.



Nobody mentioned the massive levels of logging or intensive cattle grazing which occur on Forest Service lands, two practices which greatly increase erosion and sedimentation levels that smother salmon redds. No, all the traditional accusation and blame which surround the issue was ignored or forgotten, replaced by a silent and clear reverence for the great fish. The entire event went off without incident. There were no public hangings.

The marchers were, if not warmly, then at least curiously received. There were many passersby, some with Idaho plates, who honked and gave a thumbs-up. Still, a few barflies emerged into the light and in their Rush Limbaugh confusion yelled, "Dams are habitat too!" But all in all, everything went smoothly. The two most encouraging and rewarding signs were the knowing, nodding smiles of local senior citizens who remember the great salmon runs, and the small crowd of high school kids who followed the parade down to the river wanting to know more.

The kids were told about an artists' cooperative in Missoula, Montana called Ground Zero. They found out that this salmon death march was just the crazy idea of someone a lot like them. Everyone talked about details of the parade and good ideas for next year. They all laughed about the funny awkward faces and sheer bafflement most of the parade watchers displayed.

It may take a week or a month or maybe a year for the rest of the dazed looks in Salmon to turn into recognition or even compassion. It may not happen at all. In the meantime though, think about a rare butterfly flapping its wings on the small island of Hope in the South Pacific. Try to believe that this tiny, quiet action could cause a great Chinook wind to blow, warming the hearts of a cold industrious people on the other side of the planet.

The Earth First! Dream Team

Reflections on this year's Cove/Mallard Trial

BY BILL FOLD

Moscow, Idaho is a town with little or nothing to recommend it besides a well-stocked food bank. But once a year it's a good place to visit for the prevailing surreal atmosphere that descends on the town, and apparently all its inhabitants, for the annual Autumn running of the Earth First!ers into the Federal Building.

There are trials, sentencing, and the like all year long for the great unwashed who come to make trouble for the Freddies in Cove/Mallard, but each year there's one big trial, and it's the one Freddies are sure to botch the most. This year was especially promising because the defendants, through some monumental failure of the criminal justice system, were each appointed one public defender apiece.

As I was in need of a few laughs and because I had an expense account, I traveled to Moscow to watch the proceedings. I had very good seats the entire five days, but I still couldn't get much of a handle on just what the hell was going on most of the time.

It was apparent from the outset that the protesters would prevail. This was due to the presence in the courtroom of John Preston, a Freddie cop who continues to plague the government with his complete inability to prevaricate properly when on the stand. He lies, of course, but he just can't ever seem to work the logic out right, and he ends up doing things like placing himself in two different National Forests at once, for instance. It's always very embarrassing for his superiors.

Additionally, these protesters were top shelf. While they lacked the color of past defendant groups, they had a certain angry, knowing glare about them that gave a disquieting mood to the entire endeavor.

And they were armed to the teeth. It was as if they had employed an army of attorneys. In fact, I asked one of the attorneys: Is it really fair to gang up on the government like that? Twenty-four against one? He said he thought it was, of course, but that's because he's an attorney and required by law to speak nonsense.

The proceedings took five days. The cost to the government for the 12 defense attorneys was exactly 20 cents per second. In a dull moment, I worked out the math and discovered that the EF! Dream Team cost the government $26,640 during the trial. The court spent $12 per minute to watch a video of Robert Hoyt singing "I Hate Money." See what I mean? Things are weird in courts.

We don't know who took the photo

Let's hear it for the 1995 Cove/Mallard defendants! Here they are wearing t-shirts that spell-out something like: Cov Mallad, Kee it Wid. On the back of the t-shirts (not shown here) the message was something like: Dirt ozen!, Rai Roade! Near as we can figure the translation should be: Cove Mallard, Keep it Wild; Dirty Dozen!, Rail Roaded!

Due to the presence of lawyers in the courtroom, the proceedings were utterly incomprehensible and I will not even attempt to reproduce them. Apparently what happened is a bunch of people with college degrees in subjects like "ecology" and "environmental science" stood around one morning on a road that was being built to log trees in the notorious Cove/Mallard timber sales, site of numerous protests since 1992. They took issue with this timber sale for obvious reasons, primarily its location directly between the Gospel Hump and the River of No Return Wilderness Area, a five and a half-million-acre complex of unroaded, wild country in central Idaho.

In the course of their standing in the road and, in two cases, sitting on tripods placed in the middle of the road, drunk loggers would occasionally file by and shoot at them. Others would tackle them and hold them at gunpoint.

At last the County Sheriff arrived, which is when the situation started to get really bad. You see, before the law enforcement arrived the only thing to worry about was the logging crew, and they were all far too drunk to shoot straight or think clearly. But as luck would have it, the Sheriff's Deputy had been asleep so his blood alcohol content had decreased. Since he was much more on top of things, he was put in charge of toppling one of the tripods down the embankment and killing its inhabitant. Well, you can imagine what a ruckus *that* caused.

In the end nobody was killed, because the tripod occupant reasoned that he should abandon his post and take his chances among the raving lunatics on the ground. At this point the cops gave the loggers leave to go back to their drinking games, thanked them for their invaluable assistance, rounded up the protesters and threw them in jail.

So as you can see it was quite obvious the protesters were guilty. But that's the thing about lawyers. These lawyers so confounded things that by the time the second day rolled around I wasn't sure about anything anymore. In fact, for a minute I even thought it might be reasonable to cite one of the loggers. That's how crazy things can get in these courtrooms when you put lawyers in them.

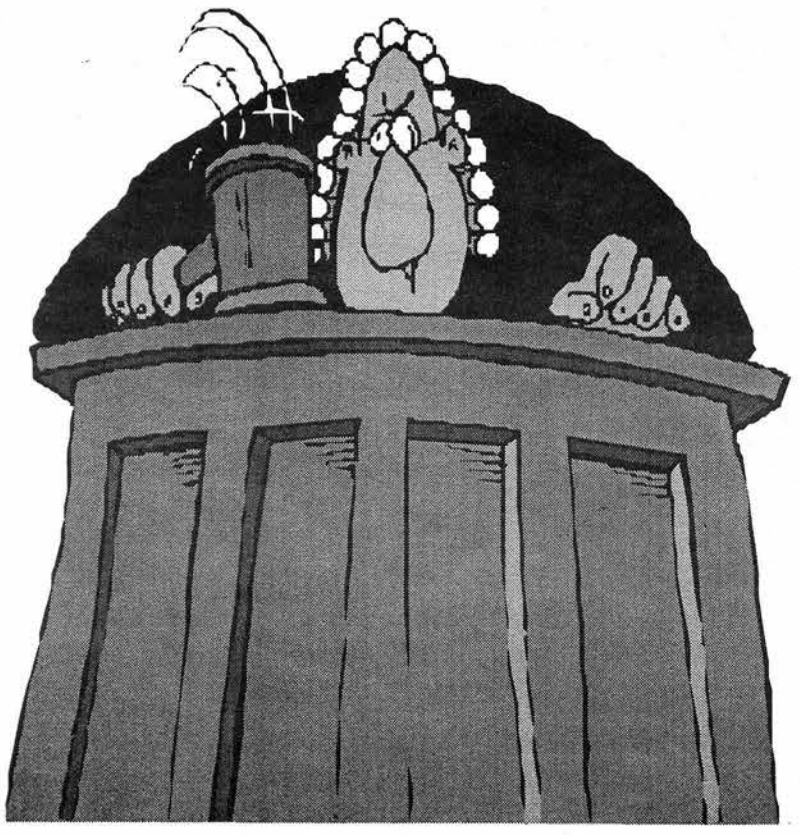
The judge, fortunately, has some experience with these suit-wearing rascals, and he saw through their empty ploys immediately. He found all the protestors guilty and sentenced them to seven days in jail and a five hundred dollar fine. No probation. One woman received 15 days in jail because she had been causing trouble earlier by requesting that the Forest Supervisor talk to her. Another woman received 20 days because she was on probation, but I think it might have had something to do with what she told the judge when she made her inappropriately named "request for leniency." She, along with her partners in crime, said that she had no remorse and insisted on being jailed. She refused to administer her own punishment by accepting probation.

Prior to sentencing, each defendant got a few moments to express remorse and promise to be good. It was the only time during the whole trial that the defendants spoke. I did not detect any remorse. Their statements were desperate, articulate pleas for justice to be served not for them, but for the wild, doomed forests and streams of Cove/Mallard. They each spoke movingly about the magic of this giant place, and bitterly about the bizarre and sick sequence of events that has them sitting in jail now, as I write this, for speaking out for the last, biggest forest in the contiguous United States.

See you next year.

By the time you get this paper the two women who got the longest sentences may still be in jail. Write to Jill Ondrey, Latah County Jail, Moscow, ID 83638 until November 7; Sarah Seeds-Willner, same address until November 12.

For more information contact the Cove Mallard/Last Wilderness Defense at PO Box 9970, Moscow, ID 83638.



BFC vs. BLM

BY THE BUCKEYE FOREST COUNCIL

Sometimes (OK, with great frequency) you just have to say enough is enough. This was the attitude of an angry mob of forest defenders when they shut down the auction of 15,000 acres of the Wayne National Forest for oil and gas development.

The Wayne NF, in southeast Ohio, is one of the most bruised, abused and overused members of our national forest system. Already home to over 1100 oil and gas wells (one for every 200 acres in the Wayne), the prospect of more land leased for drilling, road building, river defiling and pumpjack placement was simply unacceptable. After appeals, letters, meetings, and the threat of a lawsuit were unable to stop the auction, the time was ripe for action: an "auction action."

Gearing up for Auction Action

Activists from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia congregated in the historic Lafayette Hotel in Marietta, Ohio the night before for strategizing, partying, and crowded sleeping arrangements. The Lafayette was also the hotel in which the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) auction was to take place the very next morning.

The first line of forest defense was the reading of the Notice of Intent to sue any successful bidders. (The Forest Service failed to consult the US Fish and Wildlife Service on several threatened or endangered species.) For the sake of the reading impaired, we loudly repeated the Notice as the auction began.

The Bidding Begins

The land was going for a paltry $3.50 per acre, with a small administrative fee. Hearing this, one activist remarked, "Shoot, with public land this cheap, who needs private land?"

Earth First!ers started the bidding at 50 cents, but the auctioneer, still smiling, explained the minimum bid was two dollars. The 50 cent bid was then bested with food stamps. One activist yelled, "I can lend you a dollar!" After some chiding from the auctioneer, there was a collective revelation that the land was priceless. Folks began chanting "The Wayne is not for sale," "Don't stain the Wayne," and "SOOGA (Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association) drill in hell, we don't want your stinking well." At this point, we brought out our signs and banners, and general hell broke loose. A bald eagle, a black bear and an oil sheik joined the festivities

Shut it Down!

What emerged next was more than many of the auction-goers could handle, driving many of them from the room in a fit of rage. Activists slowly filed from their seats, marched to the front of the room, still chanting, and took over the auction. David Grande, reporter for the *Marietta Times*, calculated that the auction was shut down for 72 minutes. When the BLM finally regained control, many of those who had come to represent oil and gas interests had left in disgust.

While the auction was under siege, the BLM shuffled the bidders between rooms and assured them bidding would continue. After removing the majority of activists, including the black bear, bald eagle and oil sheik, the bidding resumed. Their second auction attempt was thwarted as well, however, by activists who had signed up as bidders. Two were arrested, but not without a generous portion of "pain compliance" holds to unlock the two as they held fast together. Chad Kister and Giuliana Gelke were hauled off to the pokey on charges of disrupting a lawful meeting, resisting arrest and criminal trespass. They are in the process of filing a complaint against the Marietta police for excessive use of force.

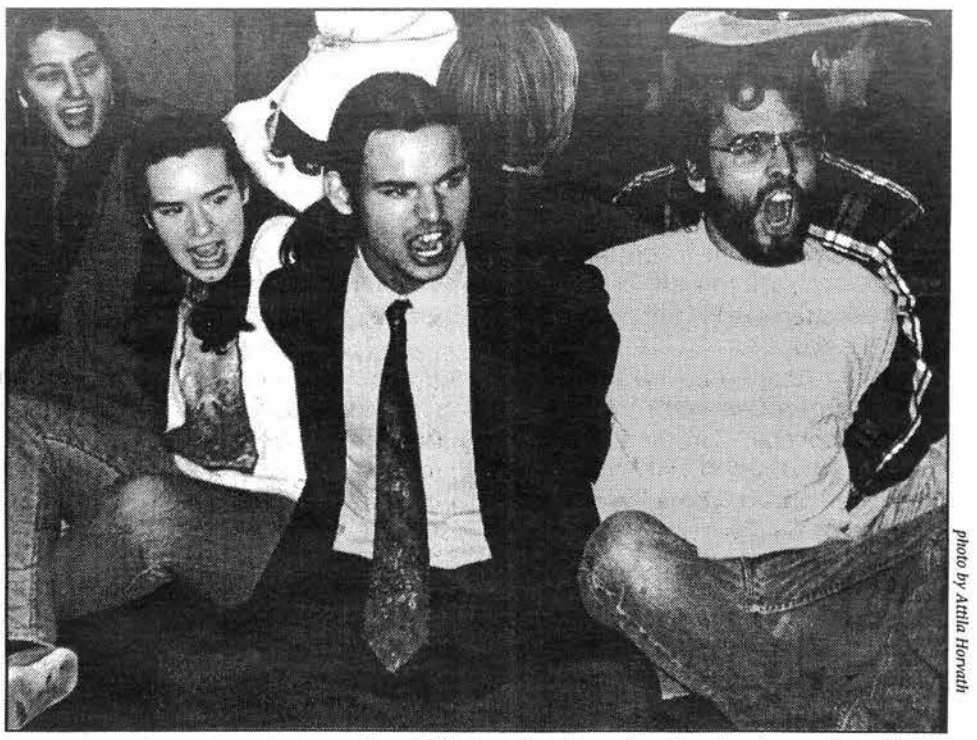


photo by Attila Horvath

Forest defenders shut down oil and gas leasing auction with this tricky "barnacle"—arms locked to make the cops work for it.

After the riffraff were removed, a representative of the Buckeye Forest Council (BFC) led off the bidding, this time following the rules. The BFC successfully acquired drilling rights on a 6.53-acre tract in the Marietta district of the Wayne. But developed it will not be. For a meager $99.50, that tract is now under the protective custody of radical environmentalists for a 10-year period, during which no oil & gas drilling will occur. If only we could afford it all...

Inventory of the Damage

Only six people bid upon one third of the tracts offered at the auction. This only brought $25,000 to the US Treasury, of an expected $100,000. Another positive sign is a statement from Danny Thompson, president of the Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association: "It's going to be extremely hard to convince the Bureau of Land Management to have another auction soon. I don't think they're going to want to come back here again."

Well good riddance. We'd be happy to drive 'em away again.

This action could not have taken place without the generous support of the Earth First! Direct Action Fund, and the help of all the activists from the region who turned out to protect the Wayne. I would like to thank y'all, and extend a hearty Appalachian round of applause (*read*: right hand slapping knee; left hand holding beer).

For more information, contact the Buckeye Forest Council at PO Box 99, Athens, OH 45701.

WISCONSIN RESISTANCE TO EXXON MINING

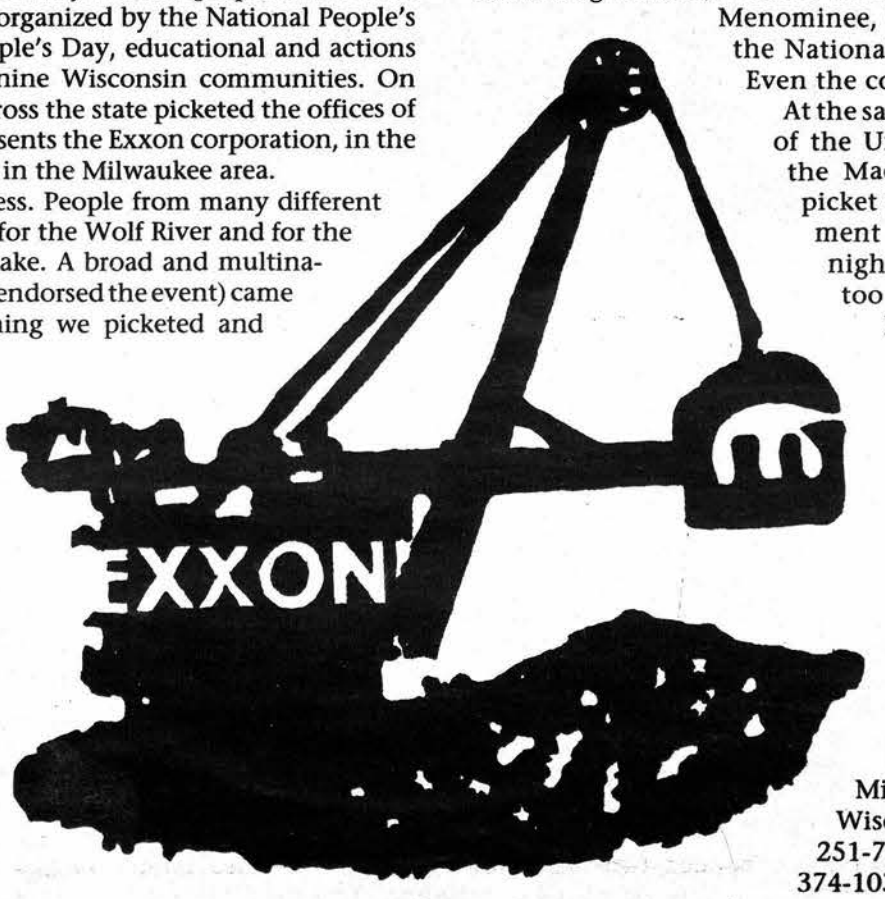
BY BEN MANSKI

Resistance is spreading to Exxon's plans to open a massive metallic sulfide mine in the headwaters of the Wolf River in northeast Wisconsin. On September 16, 100 labor, indigenous rights, homeless, welfare rights and environmental activists gathered at Mole Lake, Wisconsin, one mile away from the proposed mine site to kick off the Midwest Caravan for Justice organized by the National People's Campaign. On October 12, Indigenous People's Day, educational and actions against the proposed mine took place in nine Wisconsin communities. On October 19, over 100 Wisconsinites from across the state picketed the offices of the law firm of Foley & Lardner, which represents the Exxon corporation, in the first public demonstration against the mine in the Milwaukee area.

The October 19 protest was a major success. People from many different communities came together to take a stand for the Wolf River and for the Sokaogon Chippewa community at Mole Lake. A broad and multinational coalition of activists (35 organizations endorsed the event) came together at the noon rally. In the beginning we picketed and chanted, "(Governor) Toxic Tommy is a slime, lock him up for his crimes!" Drummers and singers from Menominee and Mole Lake then sang a war song, and finally we sent in a delegation to meet with Foley & Lardner, the largest law firm in the state.

It soon became apparent that no one at Foley & Lardner wanted to meet with us. Their offices are on the top floor of the tallest building in Milwaukee, and required a magnetized card to use the elevator. We went back and forth with the building security for twenty minutes, who unsurprisingly seemed completely unimpressed with the fact that we had assembled a delegation of people from every part of the state, representing all ages and a number of nationalities. They told us to leave, which we refused to do. Eventually, the security turned hostile, and physically forced us out of the building. We will not be so docile in the future, but this time we got what we wanted. We publicly demonstrated that Foley & Lardner refused to meet with us despite our legitimate grievances.

Returning outside, we held an impromptu rally. People from Mole Lake, Menominee, Wisconsin's Environmental Decade and the National People's Campaign updated everyone. Even the corporate media covered this event.



At the same time as the Milwaukee rally, members of the University of Wisconsin Greens picketed the Madison offices of Foley & Lardner. The picket was held in response to a televised comment from an Exxon hack which aired the night before: "The anti-mining movement is too disorganized to hold pickets in Milwaukee and Madison simultaneously."

All the actions of the past month have been the direct result of organizing through the forum of the National People's Campaign, which has three chapters (Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh) and three affiliates in Wisconsin. Labor activists and labor unions (WI State AFL-CIO) are taking a stand against the proposed Exxon mine because environmentalists have taken a stand against Caterpillar, Staley and Firestone/Bridgestone and for the rights of striking workers across the Midwest. Solidarity can be a reality.

If you would like more information call Midwest Headwaters EF! at (608) 255-8765, Wisconsin's Environmental Decade at (608) 251-7020, or A Job is a Right Campaign at (414) 374-1034.

The Battle for North Headwaters Forest

BY ANNE ARKY AND WOODY DEBRIS

After a hugely successful 2500-person rally for Headwaters Forest in Northern California on September 15, more than 300 activists poured into a local county park to kick off what would become a five-week intensive EF! action camp. Organizers were overwhelmed.

The rally resulted in 264 arrests (the largest civil disobedience action in the history of the forest preservation movement in the US) and was planned to coincide with the "official end" of marbled murrelet nesting season, which had precluded logging in the ancient redwood groves of Headwaters Forest. Pacific Lumber/MAXXAM (PL) announced its heinous intentions to commence "salvage logging" in the ancient groves under an exemption that puts such logging operations outside the normal public and agency review process. In Federal Court, however, the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) won a stunning last-minute temporary restraining order that halted operations on 40,000 acres of the murrelet's designated critical habitat. Unfortunately, the much-deserved celebration never happened. The battle for the North Headwaters Forest had just begun.

Bordering the pristine, 3,000-acre main Headwaters grove to the north lies a second-growth redwood/Douglas fir forest nearing maturity, which is almost unheard of in these days of corporate takeovers and liquidation logging. The 1500-acre tract claimed by the Elk River Timber (ERT) company is not only a necessary "buffer" between the primeval redwood wilderness and civilization, it also provides future habitat for the recovery of the murrelet and the Coho salmon. The North Headwaters grove also provides a buffer against "edge effect," in which trees are blown down by high winds at the edge of a clearcut. Marbled murrelets and other endangered species require this forest cover to protect them and their young from predators and the elements.

Unfortunately, Red Emmerson, who owns more land than anyone else in California (one percent of the state) including part of both ERT and Sierra Pacific Industries, needs to make a quick buck by logging the healthy trees right up against the border of the PL-claimed old growth. He rejected a cash offer as down payment for the land, because apparently Red's logging partner needs to compensate for his other failing business ventures. Three clearcuts totaling 155 acres are scheduled, the first of which is currently active right up to the PL boundary. Known as THP (Timber Harvest Plan) 1-93-096, the plan will devastate the ancient grove as much as the proposed salvage operations.

Emmerson's Northern Headwaters Forest holdings have been included in many Headwaters preservation plans in the past, including the Headwaters Forest Act passed in the US House of Representatives in 1994 which was never voted on by the Senate.

Red Emmerson is a willing seller. In 1992 he negotiated with EPIC of Garberville and agreed to a two-year moratorium on logging in exchange for EPIC not filing suit on the plan. It was anticipated that the grove would be purchased with the passage of the Headwaters Forest Act. When it failed, Emmerson still did not order logging to begin right away. Last spring however, a devastating road widening and lengthening operation started, paused for murrelet nesting season, then began again in time for our September 15 basecamp.

As the road was being forced into the unwelcoming grove by contract forester Bill Kleiner and crews contracted by ERT, the fellers were revving their chainsaws at sneaky elves who took a trip beyond the gate to confront the workers.

By Monday, September 18, the fourth and most sophisticated action evolved. About 12 activists engaged in human blockades and semi-friendly banter with the fellers in the morning, while two bold kick-ass EF!ers locked to a grader and a 'dozer, impeding the machines for most of the day until Humboldt County deputies ground off the lockboxes—long metal tubes inside which the women clipped their hands to each other with chains or modified handcuffs and carabiners. Our first tripod stood proudly 30 feet high blockading the side gate, while two activists locked down to the axle of forester Bill Kleiner's pickup. "Morning, Bill!"

Periodic flyovers, courtesy of Lighthawk, and reconnaissance hikes into the THP, gave us a general idea of the stage of the operation. But since the THP is conveniently unclear about where and when, we thought shutting down both access gates was our best bet. We had a hefty lockbox supply, so we started there. Once the Sheriff's Department figured out the trick, they started charging people with resisting arrest, because they refused to unlock voluntarily, as well as the old standby trespassing.

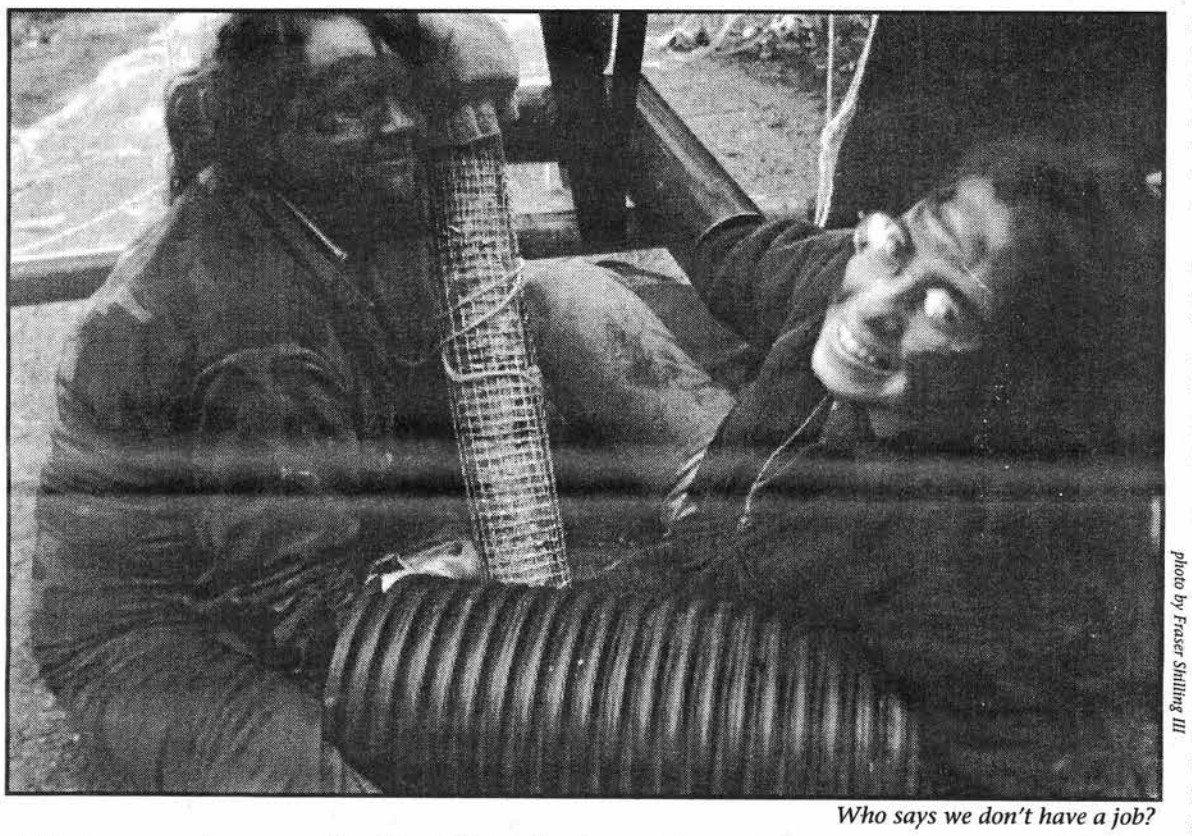


photo by Fraser Stilling III

Who says we don't have a job?

They eventually started sawing the boxes off, so we did the next logical thing: poured cement into a mold around the metal boxes, creating the new, reinforced "superbox." This beast is highly effective, though its success depends on the exact design of the gate. Our boxes were so impenetrable that one pair of women had to be hauled to jail still connected to each other, with several deputies helping to lug the cumbersome box. One of the brave lockers finally gave in to her bladder rather than pee all over the floor of the Eureka courthouse basement.

The sheer numbers we were working with—which leveled off to between 50 and 80—were exciting, and we made good use of ourselves by covering legal and jail support, on-the-ground support, and basecamp support. With each action, we learned something new about our tactics. Sometimes tiny oversights rendered the whole scenario ineffective, but often our lockdowns were smooth and solid. Our goal was to keep crews out of the THP for as long as possible, but half-days were the usual (impressive considering the fellers arrive around 5:30 am).

The road was finished after the first week of lockdowns, and the crews shrank to just fellers and a few machine operators. We expanded our tactics to multiple tripods, with one morning's action consisting of two tripods intertwined on the main gate and one on the side gate (there are two passable access roads to the THP). Lots of heavy-duty bike locks and a couple of vehicle lockdowns often provided reinforcement. Perhaps the most ridiculous scenario we found ourselves in was the action in which we bonded two lockboxes into a cement-filled junk refrigerator, then locked two people through the gate and onto the fridge. The thing was moveable only by machine, and only without people attached to it. Sadly, the crews got through the lockdown on the side gate. They simply didn't use the gate with the fridge.

For a change of pace, we held our second town action on September 27, where we finally put to work the ever-present hippie drum corps on the Arcata Plaza (our first town event was held at the Sierra Pacific Mill the week before, where the trees are being butchered). Our original plans for an office occupation were thwarted by alert office staff who locked the doors, so one hundred freaks rattled the cages of Kleiner's office from the outside and shut down 8th Street while someone hung a "Save Headwaters Forest" banner above the awning. As a grand finale, we violated the nonviolence code with a 25-minute version of "All we are saying is give trees a chance."

The last two weeks of actions saw a five-day double tree-sit by activists John Doe and Jane Deer (aka Maggot and Grasshopper), supported by a ten-person satellite camp and a mass trespass action that resulted in 24 arrests. On October 9, the half-a-hundred-hippie-hobble began way before dawn as two vans loaded with 36 people sailed past the gate (they started leaving it open so we couldn't lock down), dropping well-organized affinity groups (Yeah for affinity groups!) off at different stops, then high-tailing it out to avoid a vehicular trespass charge.

About 15 of us labored with come-a-longs to pry a junked—out 1930's milk truck out of the bush along the road. After tipping it over victoriously, we walked the devastating road a few miles, building blockades from downed trees and debris along the way to the tree sit site in the heart of the THP. More than 50 of us gathered there, in unplanned yet synchronous solidarity with our friends fighting to stop the Sugarloaf cut in southwest Oregon, who did an action that same day. When the cops and fellers arrived, some of us greeted them and others of us retreated to the satellite camp and engaged a cat-and-mouse game with both cops and loggers all morning, as 50-80 year old redwoods and firs crashed dangerously close all around us. In the days before the mass hike, tree sit supporters were courageously putting their bodies between trees and chainsaws as crazed, violent loggers threatened and intimidated them.

The intensity of the mass hike spent the energy of most local organizers, but after moving basecamp and reassessing resources, a solid group of 25 have continued to sustain themselves with tabling and soliciting money and food donations. Trees are still falling in THP 096. Burnout is pervasive, but committed, tireless activists are doing everything they can in many arenas. A caravan trip to Emmerson's Redding, California offices is in the works, as is more direct action to shut down 096. Activists interested in helping save North Headwaters can get updates on EF! actions at (707) 923-DEMO.

Negotiations with various bureaucrats and industry types, including representatives from the Department of the Interior (DOI), Kleiner, Emmerson and co-owner Jim Lair's lawyer, have produced few results. The two owners refuse to meet with environmental activists any longer, even though DOI officials and members of Congress have committed to facilitate acquisition of the parcel when the larger PL-owned Headwaters Forest becomes protected. It is believed that Emmerson would prefer to sell the North Headwaters Forest rather than log it, though it seems the financial bottom line is prevailing for the meantime.

Red Emmerson really wants to hear from you! Let him know where profits should be on his priority list. His address is c/o Sierra Pacific Industries, PO Box 496028, Redding, CA 96049. Or call Red at (916) 378-8104. Earth First!

Sugarloaf Falls to the Saws

BY KAREN WOOD

Boise Cascade has finished felling the trees at Sugarloaf, amid ongoing protests that have resulted in over 110 arrests to date. The logging of Sugarloaf began on September 9, and operations are expected to be completed by mid to late November. During the first and second weeks of October, a variety of people were allowed into the sale area on guided Forest Service tours. Local residents that joined the tours were aghast at the arrogance evident in the logging. "It is basically high-grading of the worst kind," one tour participant said. "As you walk along, every large diameter trunk you see belongs to a dead tree. Virtually all the green old-growth trees were cut."

The protests over Sugarloaf began when nearly 200 local residents, some on crutches and many carrying small children, walked about one and a half miles up a logging road to one of the four locked gates marking the boundary of the 35-square-mile "special closure" of national forest and BLM lands. After rallying at the gate for a short time, more than 25 people walked around the gate and into the closure; 16 were arrested while the others escaped arrest.

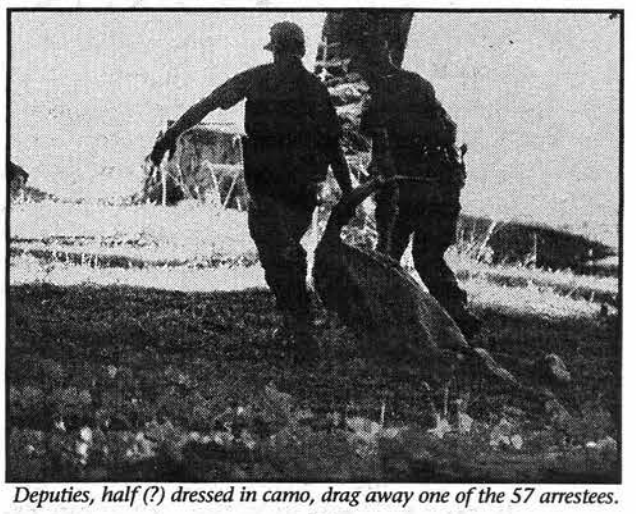
Oh... and they're smiling!?!

This action was followed by a long string of protests, some large and organized, others small and spontaneous, that are continuing even now. Shortly after the initial protest, 75 Ashland high school students walked out of school to protest at Boise Cascade's Medford mill. Other students have been arrested for locking themselves to office furniture at the Siskiyou National Forest headquarters in Grants Pass. Numerous people have been arrested in the sale area, having made it across the rugged backcountry to try to persuade the loggers to stop cutting. Two out of three tree-sitters (including a 14-year-old boy) who successfully occupied trees in sale Unit 2 were arrested after an unexpected cold, rainy spell forced them down. That same day, the mother of the boy was arrested along with Lou Gold, a veteran of the Earth First! Bald Mountain Road actions of 1983, after they crossed the closure together and knelt in the road to pray.

On October 10, 57 people were arrested for leaving a trail where it bordered the closure. Those who left the trail "violated the closure" and sat down to be carried off one by one after being harassed by a law enforcement helicopter. Many people have accumulated multiple arrests, including a grandmother, and an energetic action camp organizer who is in jail after her fourth arrest, with a $15,000 bail set. Her arrest came as a result of a lockdown/road blockade at the active China Left timber sale, the next large ancient forest to be cut in the Siskiyous after Sugarloaf (see article below).

Indeed, more native forest and roadless area sales are on their way in the Siskiyou, just as everywhere else in the Northwest, thanks to our friends Senator Mark Hatfield, Senator Slade Gorton and other Republican greed-heads. Sugarloaf was the first to go; we must fight to make it the last!

The protests over Sugarloaf have been community-centered from the beginning. I have been fortunate to observe the growth of community awareness and activism over the last three years around Sugarloaf. Three years of vigils, prayer circles and hikes in and around the sale area have culminated in more than 120 acts of civil disobedience, in the face of an unprecedented show of police force.



Deputies, half (?) dressed in camo, drag away one of the 57 arrestees.

Martial law has been declared in the Siskiyous. On September 8, the Siskiyou National Forest announcement the closure of 35 square miles of public land (which has since been expanded to 50). The four access roads into the area are gated and watched 24 hours a day by sheriff's deputies and Forest Service and BLM rangers. The roadless side, marked by the Boundary Trail, is patrolled by laid-off county deputies, wearing camouflage and face paint. These "commandos" wander around in and out the closure. The exact extent of the armed forces in Sugarloaf is still unknown, as is the amount of money being spent. Boise Cascade is fronting the cash for the security forces, and rumor has it, will deduct that amount from their payment for the timber. The translation is that taxpayers are footing the bill. We won't have the figures until the operations are completed.

So now we get to the part where I'm supposed to tell you what you can do to help. You can start by calling our Sugarloaf hotline at (503) 471-3959 for updated information. Additionally, roads are being reconstructed at the China Left timber sale, and we need people to come out and help on the ground. If you live in or near another threatened area, fight for it, stay in touch, and let's help each other. If you would like to help in a more general or peripheral way, you can start by calling your local US representatives and senators and let them know how you feel about logging without laws. And, of course, monetary donations are always needed and welcome. The phone bills are mounting, printing costs are ever-present, and cold weather is necessitating the purchase of clothing. Checks can be made out to Kalmiopsis EF! and sent to PO Box 2093, Cave Junction, OR 97523.

What will be Right if They Log CHINA LEFT?

The China Left timber sale was originally sold under the 1989 Hatfield/Adams Rider (the infamous section 318 Rider from Hell) which approved sales in spotted owl habitat (*read:* ancient forests) for logging without judicial review. An injunction by Ninth Circuit Judge Dwyer in 1991 delayed its award. In 1993, the Siskiyou National Forest stopped consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service on China Left despite their findings that: "...the impact from the sale on Critical Habitat was unacceptable, and the sale could not be easily modified to eliminate the negative impacts." (Supplemental Biological Assessment for China Left timber sale, US Forest Service, February 28, 1995).

The China Left timber sale lies within the headwaters of the Sucker Creek drainage, a Key Watershed in the President Clinton's Forest Plan. In the final draft of the president's plan, the China Left timber sale would have been dropped, but in the Record of Decision, China Left and Sugarloaf were reinstated to be awarded at the discretion of the Siskiyou National Forest. The Siskiyou National Forest awarded China Left this past Spring, deciding in favor of lawless logging and against recovery of the threatened Coho salmon, steelhead and spotted owls.

Rough & Ready Lumber Co. has begun logging operations in the 12.7 million-board-foot sale which consists of 16 units that cover 530 acres. Two hundred and fifty-six acres contain trees individually marked for removal and *274 acres are clearcuts*. Ten additional acres are being logged now for new road construction. Four owl pairs are known to be nesting within 1.3 miles of the China Left units. Wolverine, an endangered species, has been sighted in the area, and it is known to be superior habitat for bats, also.

Additionally, the Left Fork of Sucker Creek has one of the healthiest steelhead runs in the upper Illinois River basin. A population of threatened Coho salmon spawn in Sucker Creek just below the sale units. Without tree cover, warm rains will rapidly melt the snow accumulation causing high-peak flows that scour and damage the stream channels. The Coho will be spawning in December and early January when the likelihood of stream damage is high. Salmon are barely hanging on to life, any additional degradation of their habitat will wipe them out.

For more information on China Left and other salvage logging scams, contact Kalmiopsis EF! at the address listed above.

BOISE CASCADE PRODUCTS TO BOYCOTT

Reliable The Office Supply People — mail order office supplies

Boise Cascade

OTHER BRAND NAMES -

paper: Cascade, Oxford, MP Cover, MP Brites, MP Colors
office supplies: Reliable, Associated, Cascade, Frederick-Sherry
building supplies: Noyo, Vinyl Bond, Wevelite
containers: Specialty Paperboard, Duropak (German Subsidiary), Schumacher (German subsidiary)

Call Boise Cascade and tell them why you are boycotting them:

Corporate Headquarters (208) 384-6161, B-C Office Products (800) 472-6473

Kansas City, MO: 800-872-0382; FAX: 800-872-0382, **Los Angeles, CA**: 800-562-1746; FAX 800-32-BOISE, **New York/New Jersey**: 800-631-1300, **Philadelphia, PA**: 800-34-BOISE,**Phoenix, AZ**: 800-972-5890 **Portland, OR**: 800-626-1044, **Sacramento, CA**: 800-310-8008, **Seattle, WA**: 800-426-9817; FAX: 800-88-BOISE

The Boise Cascade Corporation

Taxpayer-Subsidized Timber Aristocrats

BY KELPIE WILSON

In the June issue of *Wild Forest Review*, George Draffan profiled the leviathanic Weyerhaeuser Corporation. Boise Cascade Corporation first emerged as one of that monster's spawn. Originally incorporated by Frederick Weyerhaeuser back in 1913 as Boise Payette, it is now among the nation's largest forest products companies. It got its first federal handout with 172,000 acres of Northern Pacific Railroad land granted between 1913 and 1947. In 1957 it was merged with Cascade Lumber into Boise Cascade.

In the feudal system that makes up today's corporate world, Boise Cascade is a duchy. Like the Duke's family, Boise Cascade directors have intimate liaisons with other fiefdoms including: American Express, Boeing, Citicorp, General Motors, Hewlett Packard, Honeywell, McKesson and the Ford Foundation. Major shareholders include State Farm Auto Insurance and two members of the Weyerhaeuser Royal family, Edward R. Titcomb and the Laird Norton Trust. Boise Cascade collects tribute from several dozen subsidiaries which include power companies, mining companies, railroad and trucking concerns, and several overseas operations in timber and paper.

EXTENT OF HOLDINGS

Boise Cascade is the second largest landholder in the Pacific Northwest with 1.3 million acres in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. They own another 1.4 million acres in New England and the South and hold long-term government licenses to log 3.4 million acres in Central Canada. In the Pacific Northwest, Boise Cascade qualifies as number one timber welfare bum: it has been the top purchaser of taxpayer subsidized federal timber for the past three years. Most of that is old growth. Last year they bought 13.7 percent of the sales offered for a total of 110 million board feet.

Boise Cascade operates 26 lumber, plywood, particleboard and engineered lumber manufacturing facilities in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alabama and Louisiana. They are the third largest distributor of home building supplies including their brand names Noyo, Vinyl Bond and Wevelite. The company owns seven pulp and paper mills in Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Ontario and they own seven corrugated container plants in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

In recent years, Boise Cascade has been moving strongly into the office supply distributing business with distribution centers in 23 states (under the names Associated and Cascade). They have contracts with Fortune 500 companies (Boeing, IBM, United Airlines) and state institutions like schools and universities (University of Oregon, University of Nebraska). Last year they acquired Reliable, a mail order office supply distributor with 260,000 active accounts. By the end of 1994, office supplies accounted for about 20 percent of the company's sales for a third of its profits.

Paper manufacturing represents almost half of Boise Cascade's sales, but the company went through several years of losses during the recent global paper market slump and acquired a $2 billion debt load. This year, however, paper prices surged upward and Boise Cascade's 1980s investments in new plant capacity began to turn a profit for the company on paper. By June of 1995, the financial press described Boise Cascade stock prices as "soaring." Boise Cascade makes all grades of paper, from newsprint to coated magazine papers and office copy paper. Office copy paper is sold under the brand names Cascade, MP and Oxford.

Approximately 73% of the woodchip supply for Boise Cascade's Northwest paper mills comes as residual from saw timber mills. As this supply shrinks, the company is looking for other sources of pulp chips. Their long term plan is to move more of their resources to the South.

LORDING IT OVER DEMOCRACY

As a modern corporate feifdom, Boise Cascade is adept at using standing armies of money to conquer concessions behind a shield of fake democracy. They are a major contributor to timber industry political action committees (PACs) which gave $2.7 million to candidates in 1991-1992. In addition, Boise Cascade gave about $250,000 directly to candidates (almost all Republicans) between 1988 and 1992. In 1990, Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus told reporters of a rumor that Boise Cascade had offered one million dollars to Republican Dirk Kempthorne to run against him. Boise Cascade has a more direct link to power in former Idaho Senator James McClure who now runs a Washington, DC lobbying firm and sits on Boise's board of directors.

What does Boise Cascade want from government? It wants less government and more government. Less in the form of environmental and labor regulations and more in the form of taxpayer subsidized timber and salvage sales on federal land.

WORKERS AND OTHER RESOURCES

Union contracts protect only about half the company's 17,000 workers: Boise has a recent history of brutal union busting tactics. According to Minnesota AFL-CIO President Dan Gustafson, Boise Cascade is a company that consistently puts "profits before people." In Rumford, Maine and in International Falls, Minnesota, Boise Cascade hired the scab worker service BE&K, along with a professional goon squad, to provoke violent confrontations between strikers and scabs. When the Rumford strike was over, scabs were given seniority over the regular workers. Boise Cascade won that strike, but it cost them over 30 million dollars.

*"What a **Waste.** Some extremist groups want to leave the dead trees to rot..."*

Like any good patriarchy, Boise Cascade has also resisted the small incursions of women striving for more privileged positions in the hierarchy. At the Boise Cascade paper mill in St. Helens, Oregon, women in high-paying mill jobs were subjected to sexual harassment and intimidation. An article in *Feminist Broadcast Quarterly* (Spring, 1994) documents the abuse of eight women who filed complaints against the company for encouraging the harassment. A letter to the company managers that detailed the complaints and contained the women's names was copied and circulated around the plant, touching off an intensification of abuse. As a result, the situation became so intolerable for the women that most of them settled for small cash payments from the company, "selling" their jobs for an amount equal to less than a year's wages.

According to Council on Economic Priorities, Boise Cascade has one of the worst occupational safety records in the industry, charged with 340 willful violations (meaning beyond mere negligence, Boise Cascade knew the conditions existed) since 1988. As of July, 1994, government records show that 295 of these willful violations remain uncorrected. Boise Cascade toxic effluent releases have hovered around the industry average for the last decade, but a 1988 EPA survey ranked their Wallula paper mill as the *second highest dioxin polluter in the nation.*

SUGARLOAF AND THE BOISE CASCADE BOYCOTT

Last year, the Siskiyou National Forest awarded the Sugarloaf timber sale, a 318 sale released by the Clinton Administration, to Boise Cascade, the high bidder back in 1989. Sugarloaf is inside a "late successional reserve" designated in the Clinton Forest Plan, and was opposed for that reason by former Oregon governor Barbara Roberts, and thousands of citizens in Oregon and across the nation. After the sale was awarded, activists in southwest Oregon called for a boycott of Boise Cascade until they agreed to sell the 10 million board feet (mmbf) sale back to the Forest Service. A form letter response to activists from Boise Cascade CEO George Harad claims that Sugarloaf (home to a nesting spotted owl pair) is not really old growth and that late successional reserves are meant to be logged in anyway.

SALVAGE OUTLAWS

Boise Cascade is also facing opposition in their home town of Boise, Idaho where the Forest Service designated the 130 mmbf Boise Foothills sale as a model for their salvage logging program. "It's not a model, but a debacle," report the Idaho Sporting Congress (ISC) and Save America's Forests (SAF), who inspected Boise Cascade's operations there and found violations including making unauthorized landings, constructing in stream protection zones, removing green trees and wildlife trees and "tractor-jammer" yarding where helicopter yarding was prescribed. In one place, Boise Cascade had cut far outside the sale boundary in another drainage. Instead of fining the company, the Forest Service changed the sale boundaries, making a gift to Boise Cascade of the stolen timber! The ISC and SAF documented a grand total of 2,224 violations of federal and state laws and administrative procedures. Congressman Bruce Vento forwarded their report to the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture, who decided in June to deep-six it in an internal Forest Service investigation.

GREENWASHING AND THE DEFENSE OF "CORPORATE CULTURE"

"What a *Waste*" says a Boise Cascade magazine ad, in the slick italic typeface that ad agencies use for emphasis these days. "Some extremist groups want to leave the dead trees to rot... doesn't it make more sense to salvage...?" The ad goes on to claim that logging will prevent stream erosion and help forests recover from fire more quickly. But after Boise Cascade savaged Boise Foothills, huge stumps are all that remain on the banks of Rattlesnake Creek. The stream, once prime bull trout habitat, is now choked with tons of fine sediments dumped during the logging.

Boise Cascade claims a commitment to "...being a responsible corporate citizen in the communities in which we operate, and providing active stewardship of the timberlands under our management." (1994 Annual Report) Obviously, their bottom line is to increase the profits of their shareholders, but is there some other force behind Boise Cascade's depredations? Even by the cruel logic of capitalism, is it rational to spend $30 million to bust a union as they did in Rumford, Maine? Aren't contented workers more productive?

One of the women workers at the Boise Cascade St. Helens mill who brought a sexual harassment complaint, described the working environment as "co-dependent." Drugs and hostility were rampant in the mill, cutting into the productivity of both men and women. Wouldn't it make more sense for the company to encourage a supportive environment for all the workers?

Similarly, does it make economic sense to devastate forest ecosystems following a fire, delaying their recovery by decades? The language of economic justification is often just a cover for a sick "corporate culture" that is based on a need for domination and control that goes far beyond simple greed.

But scrutiny of Boise Cascade only seems to stimulate a siege mentality. After posting an earlier version of this profile on the internet, I received a letter from their legal department warning me of further action should I continue "distributing misleading information" about them. Similarly, the "Boise Eight" women workers got a letter threatening legal action against the *Feminist Broadcast Quarterly* for publishing its story on their sexual harassment suits, because the article "intended to do harm to the image of Boise Cascade." One thing the emperor will not suffer is a finger pointed to his nakedness.

Kelpie Wilson resides in the Siskiyou Mountains of southern Oregon with her husband George. Both are longtime Earth First!ers. When Kelpie is not out hugging trees, she is an outspoken population activist (see her letter on page three of this issue).

Friends of the Wolf expose Moe Sihota's horseshit

Ever dream of a special, self-expressing kind of action, an action that makes you feel warm and fuzzy inside every time you ponder it? Yeah, I thought so. Me too. Well, sometimes you just gotta live your dreams.

FOW activists prepare to deliver their findings

We sent the press release out the night before the action. It went something like this: *Friends of the Wolf (FOW) have spent the last week scouring interior ranch lands for evidence of the British Columbia government's controversial compound 1080 wolf poisoning program. After days of trekking through the cow patty-laden wasteland, FOW has made an interesting discovery. FOW will deliver their findings to the provincial legislature in Victoria this morning at 11 am. Expect a morning of action, controversy, confrontation, and perhaps a little humor...*

A covert war is being waged against the BC timber wolf, and has been for years. Our government would rather you and I didn't know about it, and would prefer not to discuss it with us. The Wildlife Service poisons approximately 300 timber wolves in British Columbia each year to appease the ranching community. The BC hunting and trapping regulations classify wolves as pests or vermin. There are no hunting restrictions on the wolf in this province. But according to the Wildlife Service it's not a problem; they claim "there is an overabundance of wolves in BC." FOW was even told by one wildlife officer that, "Wolves are a detriment to game and livestock populations." FOW response: "Horseshit."

So what do you do when all the letters have been written, all the petitions long ago sent in, all the meetings have been attended, and there is still no change in "policy?" There are four options: 1. Call in an air strike. 2. Quit being an activist and get a real job. 3. Write more letters. 4. Dump a truckload of livestock feces on the lawn of the legislature while shouting obscenities.

FOW critiqued all four options in their entirety, and after a marathon 36 hour meeting, we chose number four. (For the record, option one was the runner-up.)

Due to the timing of and the confrontational nature of our press release, it was not surprising to be greeted at the legislature building by a mob of salivating reporters, pumped security guards and not so stealthy undercover cops. The original target had to be aborted. Instead of driving up the pavement to the legislature steps, we had to settle for the front lawn. After jumping a few sidewalks our old Chevy pickup tore across (and up, literally) the grass where four of us commenced expressing ourselves to the onlooking passersby, politicians and, mainly, Environment Minister Moe Sihota.

We hadn't unloaded half a ton before the shit hit the fan. "Stop that, you're breaking the law!... Look what you've done to the lawn!... You are under arrest!"

"Horseshit!" we yelled back. They kept yelling, we kept shoveling. They finally clued into the fact that we were not stopping unless they made us. Four security goons jumped into the truck with us.

"This is just like I dreamt it," I thought to myself. It was more than shit now; hippies, pitchforks, security guards, spit and sweat were all flying. OK, we resisted just a little, enough to please the media hounds and ourselves, but not enough to warrant criminal charges. They sure don't make hippies like they used to.

The evening television news summed it up when they showed close ups of the signs duct taped to the side of our truck: WOLF POISONING IS HORSESHIT... NO PROTECTION FOR BC TIMBER WOLVES IS HORSESHIT... and, MOE SIHOTA STOP THE HORSESHIT AND BAN 1080. All four of us took a bust for criminal mischief and are due in court November 16.

No compromise in defense of the wolf! Horseshit is free, but we conduct lots of other actions that cost loads of money. So, be a good hippie and send some of your parent's money. Friends of the Wolf, PO Box 2983, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X4 Canada, (604) 290-9256.

—Friends of the Wolf

Lawless Logging Threatens Idaho's Forests

by B.D.

The Clearwater National Forest, covering an area of 1.8-million acres of land, with a little less than half currently roadless, is one of the most pristine in the National Forest system. It has the ignominious distinction of having virtually none of its territory designated and managed as "Big W" Wilderness. Only a border area of the Selway/Bitterroot Wilderness is currently designated as such. When Congress passed the two bills protecting the Gospel Hump, the Selway/Bitterroot extensions and the Frank Church/River of No Return Wilderness areas, the issue of the roadless areas of the Clearwater were considered too controversial to be included.

Clearwater country—largely lowlands characterized by broad valleys and terrain—consists of scrubby southern exposure slopes and vast lodgepole forests on northern and other aspect slopes. Groves of old-growth cedar, hemlock and white pine line pristine, granitic waterways. The Clearwater River and its primary tributaries, the Lochsa and Selway Rivers, contain some of the best salmon habitat in Idaho, and are also home to the threatened-but-not-listed bull trout. A remnant population of wild Chinook still spawn in Crooked Fork, and the hope for a beautiful, wild world still lives across the Clearwater.

If grizzlies are to be successful in the Northern Rockies, few disagree that the roadless areas of Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek and Weitas Creek provide necessary forage and low-elevation habitat for the great bear. Wolves have never left the Clearwater area. Though no denning sites have been found, evidence of constant wolf use of the Clearwater National Forest is consistently found. The Weitas Creek drainage holds one of the largest elk herds in Idaho, and northern goshawks are found throughout the intact roadless areas of the forest.

The timber industry and the Forest Service will not stop until the last of the old-growth forest in the Clearwater is destroyed. Lawsuits, comments and appeals can help, but will probably not stop them. Although the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act includes these lands in its pages of language, hope of its passage in this current legislative session is next to nil. The only thing that will protect this forest is direct action. The White Sand roadless area will be the first major place threatened, and the saws could start as early as next summer. The Draft EIS concerning this sale is currently out, and word in the underground is that the sale will be withdrawn and re-released as a salvage sale to prevent lawsuits. Other sales in this ranger district have been given the same treatment already.

Write the address below and ask for information on all salvage logging projects on the Clearwater National Forest. Tell them what you think about destroying some of the last low-elevation country in the Northern Rockies. And get ready to come and visit next summer—at the least you'll have a nice vacation.

One last word: watch these pages. This is an ongoing, developing situation. As soon as we know how to help you schedule your vacation plans, you'll be hearing from us! So y'all come, now!

For more information contact the Cove/Mallard Coalition Office at (208) 882-9755.

Write Forest Supervisor Jim Caswell, Clearwater National Forest 12730, US Hwy 12, Orofino, ID 83544.

Nuke Resistance in Tennessee

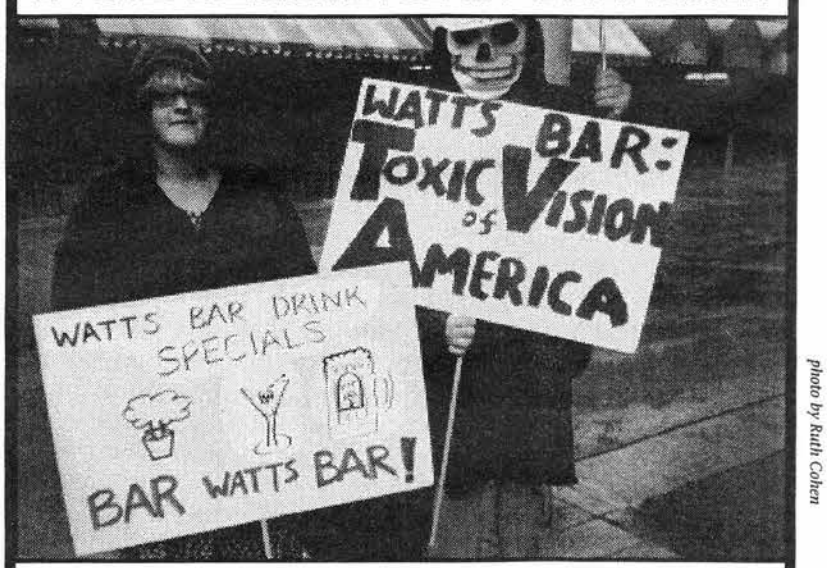


photo by Ruth Cohen

Following a September 22 rally against the Watts Bar nuclear power plant, 50 people occupied the lobby of the headquarters of the Tennessee Valley Authority (builder of the plant) for over an hour.
Watts Bar is scheduled to begin fuel loading November 6. People country-wide have signed the Watts Bar Pledge of Resistance, avowing a massive stand of civil resistance should the TVA attempt to start the plant up. To sign on to the Pledge, or for more information, contact Katúah Earth First! at (615) 624-3939.

South Colorado's Seldom Seen Story

BY THE RADICAL WEATHERMAN

Anybody heard of Grandote? Somebody had the audacity to name a goddamn golf course after Grandote—a spirit residing amid Wahatoya (known to most as the Spanish Peaks). Wahatoya—"Breasts of the Earth"—lies on the Rocky Mountain Front in southern Colorado, above the tiny, primarily Chicano, community of Aguilar. The indigenous people of the region perceived Grandote's presence in the Wahatoya, and believed the entire region's weather originated around and above the twin mountain peaks (one over 13,600 ft., the other over 12,600 ft.). Below the peaks lie an extensive, biologically-rich system of foothills, valleys and canyons, gradually smoothing out onto the High Plains. Home to elk, deer, cougar, black bear, bobcat, coyote, fox and a rapidly dwindling population of bighorn sheep, one can describe the area as something of an overlapping of the Southwest and the southern Rockies.

It was here, on one of the many private ranches in the area, that the 2nd annual Seldom Seen Soiree (formerly the Colorado Regional Round River Rendezvous) took place. From September 15-18, 25 people came together to relax, network, and celebrate local and regional ecological, indigenous, and related social and economic issues. People came from Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, and Nebraska for a weekend of hiking, workshops, rap sessions and cultural exchange in what was referred to several times as the northeast corner of the Southwest. We were Chicano, Hispanic, Euro, and Asian; we ranged from 4 to 50 years in age. Yes, something vaguely resembling human diversity at an eco-gathering...

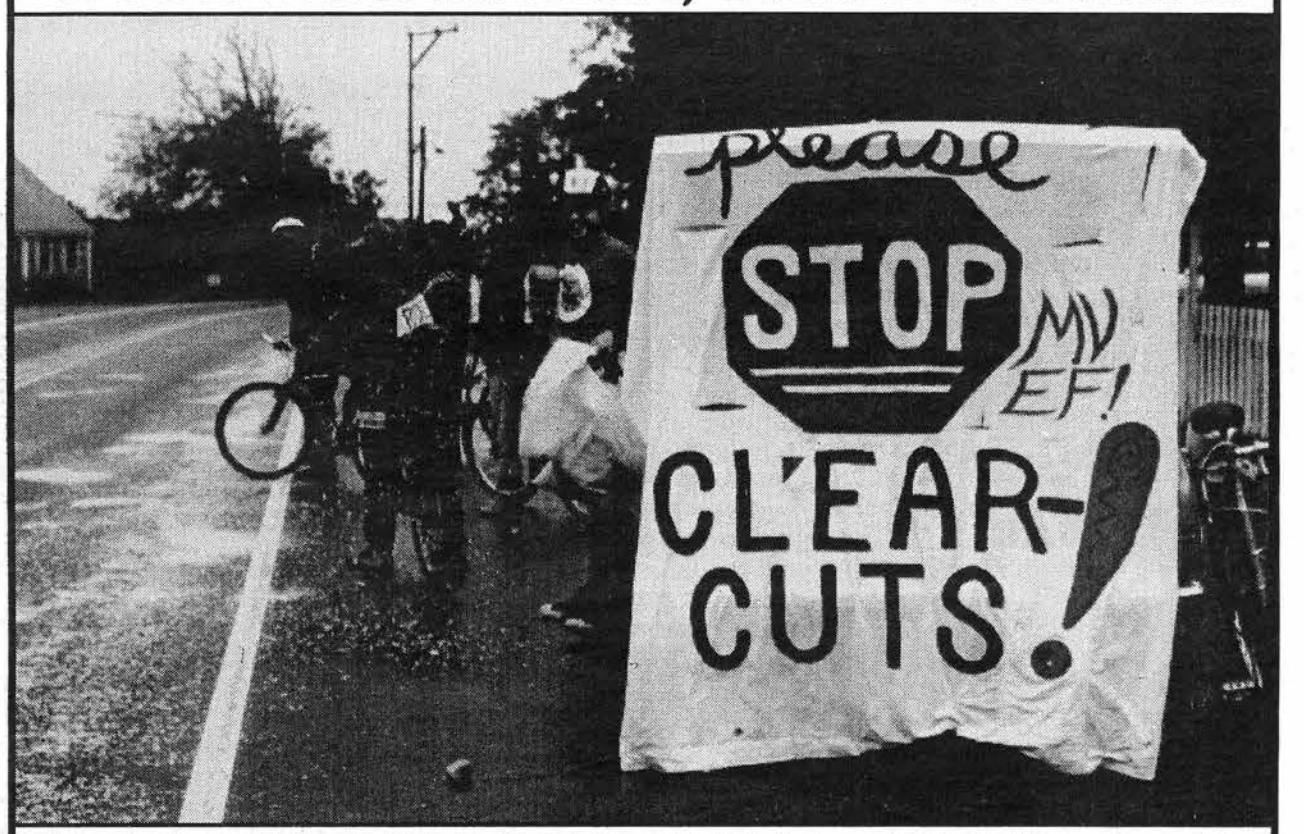
While Wahatoya remains largely undamaged, the foothills region is undergoing rapid conversion into cattle ranches, summer houses, and yuppie subdivisions. With the cattle herds and townhouses come increasingly elaborate networks of barbed-wire fences. Lush stream courses are trampled into arroyos, wildlife habitat is trashed and fragmented, and for the largely Chicano and Hispanic resident populations, both unemployment and the cost of living rise. This star-spangled fiasco is common throughout the southern Rockies, and a few people living in the shadow of Wahatoya have gone to jail, usually on trumped-up charges, for making noise about it (a common consequence when the outspoken are both poor and non-European).

The Chicano Movement here is solid, consisting mainly of Native Americans of the Southwest forced centuries ago by the Spaniards to adopt Roman Catholicism, second-class status, the Spanish language and Spanish surnames. Many are of Apache and even Aztec descent. They seek to re-establish land claims, halt the ecological exploitation, and to recover and preserve what little remains of their traditional culture. This is not an easy feat in the face of the dominant paradigm, especially when they've all but lost their traditional languages. This does not alter their resolve, however, and they very poignantly conveyed their story to the white activists present (EF!ers and college students, primarily). The Chicano activists gave detailed accounts of water quality degradation, aberrations in local and regional weather patterns and declining wildlife populations.

A solid base of common ground between Chicano and white activists lies in the pursuit of wilderness designation for Wahatoya. Sacred to the local Chicanos, the peaks remain largely unimpacted and wild. The primary obstacle to such designation is a single undeveloped mining claim stubbornly held by an Oklahoma resident who "hates wilderness," and actively resists activists' efforts.

The interrelatedness of social, ecological and indigenous issues provides a ration of wisdom which people living in the shadow of the Breasts of the Earth are most willing to share. Hope to see you next Autumnal Equinox at the Seldom Seen Soiree. For further enlightenment contact Tim Haugen at *The Wild Ranch Review*, Box 81, Gulnare, CO 81042

GOOD AFTERNOON, MR. PRESIDENT



The sawdust flew on Columbus Day Weekend as Martha's Vineyard Earth First! welcomed President Bill Clinton, who came to the Massachussetts island to attend Ted Danson's wedding.

Martha's Vineyard EF! dumped sawdust and stumps along the route of Clinton's armored caravan. The EF!ers hung banners and set up an information booth where people could write Bill a message on a piece of wood. Bicycle-riding protestors were ordered off the road, with fists in the air, as Bill went by smiling and waving.

When Clinton signed the Salvage Rider, he exempted logging from all environmental law. Let's not let Bill make an appearance without reminding him of what he has done.

BLF CHALLENGES CLINTON CUTS TO ESA

On October 17, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation (Foundation) and two wildlife biologists filed formal notice with Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt of their intent to file suit in federal court against the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for issuing a directive and new policy that eliminates all Category 2 species from the candidate species list under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The court action will also challenge the FWS' elimination of the 90-day finding for petitions submitted under the ESA. The FWS, in its July 19, 1995 directive to all its regional offices, attempted to implement the new weakening measures without any public notice and comment.

A C-2 candidate is a species which is possibly threatened, but the available information is insufficient to make an accurate decision on whether to formally propose it for listing under the ESA.

While candidate species do not receive the same degree of protection that is accorded to species listed as either endangered or threatened, they do receive several benefits that they would not otherwise have. For example, the list of candidate species is published in the FWS "Notice of Review" which provides advance notice to state and federal agencies, private conservation organizations, private landowners, and the scientific community that a species may be listed thus furthering land use planning and habitat protection for the benefit of those species.

In addition, the FWS monitors the status of *all* listing candidates to the fullest extent possible in order to prevent extinction or substantial declines of those species. Congress amended the ESA in 1977 so that the FWS would be required to establish a system to monitor the status of candidate species. Other benefits include eligibility for status survey moneys, inclusion in Conservation Agreements, and "sensitive species management" by the Forest Service.

The FWS' deletion of the C-2 category results not only in a significant modification of the FWS' listing practices, but also results in the elimination of *nearly 4,000 plant and animal species* from the candidate species list—an action that strips these species of all the benefits and protections they received while on the list.

Unfortunately, this move contradicts what even some opponents of the ESA say they want. The reactive parts of the Act, the requirements that affect species *after* their populations are so decimated they can qualify for listing, are expensive and unpopular. What's more, they are difficult and often impossible to implement. And they are, at times, biologically, genetically and ecologically questionable. The black-footed ferret and California condor are case histories of waiting until it's too late. Such intense, last-ditch, spare-no-expense efforts, and the publicity surrounding them, seem almost designed to blacken the name and the intent of the ESA.

In contrast, the proactive provisions of the ESA, the requirements to identify and protect species *before* they're on the edge of extinction, when they could be saved by appropriate and timely intervention, are being scrapped by this administration.

The FWS has a substantive duty to utilize its authority to conserve *all* species, not just listed threatened and endangered species. Thus, when the FWS is presented with the opportunity to use its authorities to assist in preventing a species from becoming threatened or endangered, it cannot merely look the other way for non-biological—e.g., political—reasons. Indeed, that kind of short-sighted approach simply *ensures* the kinds of "train wrecks" that Secretary Babbitt has previously warned about. A C-2 designation and close monitoring by the FWS is the only conceivable way to ensure that a species does not deteriorate to the point where listing is the only way to ensure its survival and recovery.

LAMB BROOK: FIGHT FOR VERMONT'S PREMIER ROADLESS AREA CONTINUES

BY BUCK YOUNG

The Lamb Brook Timber Sale, a nightmarish and illegal plan to road and log one of Vermont's only remaining roadless wildlands has been the most widely condemned proposal by the US Forest "Service" in New England's history. But a recent ruling by federal Judge Franklin S. Billings has cast a dark shadow over hopes for wild forests and justice in the Green Mountains.

The Lamb Brook Roadless Area, located on the Green Mountain National Forest near Wilmington, Vermont, is one of the last places in New England where you can stand in a valley, surrounded by mountains, miles in every directon from the nearest road. The 5,000 acre publicly owned wildland is critical habitat for a number of species dependent on large areas of unbroken forest, including numerous neotropical migratory songbirds.

Dr. Albert Manville, an authority on black bears, says of the area, "In all my work assessing bear feeding habitat for hard mast in New England, Wisconsin, Michigan or elsewhere in North America, I have never seen such a heavily bear-utilized stand of American beech as this one in the Lamb Brook area."

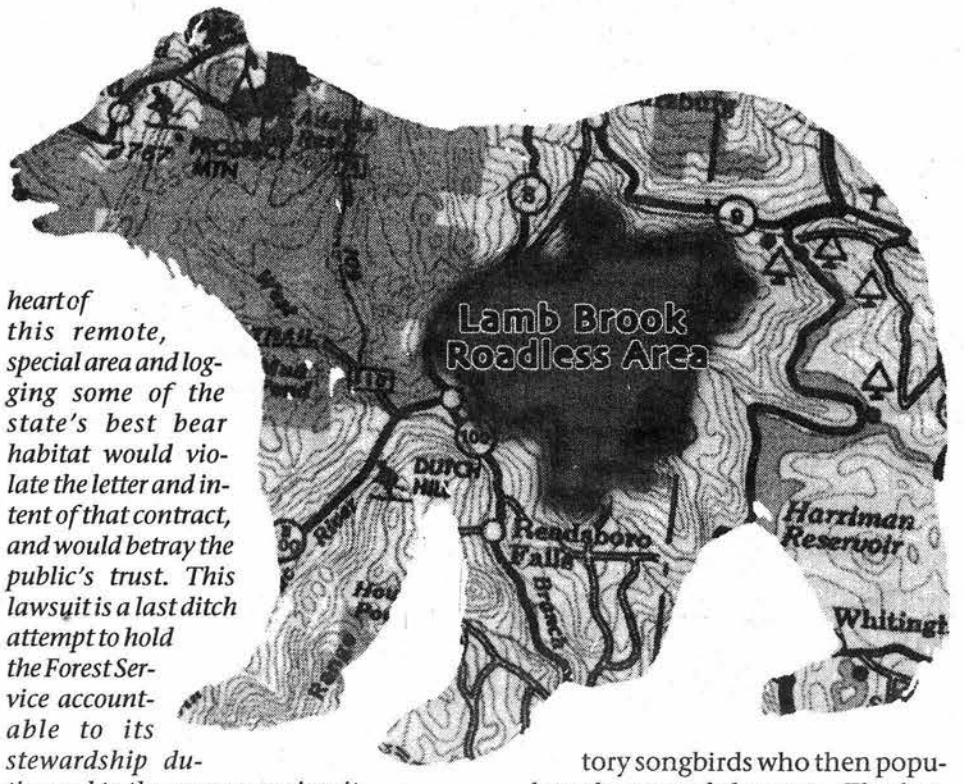
Incredibly, with complete disregard for the law, common sense, fiscal responsibility and the sanctity of wild forests, the Forest Service has decided that the best way to "manage" Lamb Brook is to construct three miles of road into its heart and log over two square miles of its remote forests at a cost of over $100,000 to taxpayers.

The proposed roading and logging have been challenged in federal court by Green Mountain Forest Watch and a coalition of national and local environmental groups, including, RESTORE: The North Woods, The Wilderness Society, The Sierra Club, National Audubon Society and the Vermont Audubon Council. A number of individuals have also joined the legal fray, including local residents and the author of the Forest Plan for the Green Mountain National Forest, James Northup.

According to Mr. Northup in his testimony to the court:

While serving as forest planner for the Green Mountain National Forest, I discovered the Lamb Brook area, an extraordinarily rare and special place. The area contains a five and a half thousand-acre block of national forest that is still relatively unroaded and undisturbed. A large ring of mountains surrounds the core of the area and completely insulates bears, other species requiring remote conditions, and backcountry hikers from the sights and sounds of highways, houses and other human developments. When in this basin, one experiences a sense of wildness and solitude that is exceedingly rare in southern New England, and essentially nonexistent on private land.

The Lamb Brook area epitomizes the kinds of scarce and precious conditions that the Forest Service promised to protect when it adopted its management plan in 1987. I helped write that plan, and I view it as a contract between the Forest Service and the public. Building a road into the heart of this remote, special area and logging some of the state's best bear habitat would violate the letter and intent of that contract, and would betray the public's trust. This lawsuit is a last ditch attempt to hold the Forest Service accountable to its stewardship duties and to the many promises it has made to the public in the Plan.



The proposal to log Lamb Brook has been criticized by both of Vermont's senators, the planning commissions of the towns in which Lamb Brook lies, and the state of Vermont's black bear biologist.

Presenting testimony on behalf of Lamb Brook were three of the nation's top black bear biologists, including the State of Vermont's Black Bear specialist, the director of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, the author of the Breeding Bird Atlas of Vermont, and a former archaeologist for the Forest Service. The archaeologist stated in sworn testimony that senior members of the eastern regional office of the US Forest Service instructed the Green Mountain National Forest staff to evade legal requirements and hide the damaging effects of their proposal while preparing the Lamb Brook environmental analysis [*see story below*].

According to the biologists' affidavits, Lamb Brook's remote forests are an important breeding ground for many species of Neotropical migratory songbirds who then populate the rest of the state. The logging and road construction would make eggs of these songbirds vulnerable to nest predators and parasites. The testimony also demonstrates that the proposal would destroy some of North America's finest black bear habitat, and could extirpate the bears from the 17,000-acre black bear subunit that contains the Lamb Brook Roadless Area.

The Forest Service responded to these allegations by requesting that the Judge bar from the courtroom all of the testimony presented by the conservation organizations and individuals and to consider only the testimony presented by the Forest Service.

A month later, in a nauseating gesture of bureaucratic acquiescence, Judge Franklin Billings granted the Forest Service request.

How can justice to be done if the court will only consider one side of the case?

What is so striking about the ruling is that the Green Mountain National Forest is public land, and Forest Service employees are public servants. These lands belong to the public, and the Forest Service is employed by the public, but the public, it seems, has no right to present evidence in court to challenge these activities.

Following this disgraceful maneuver, Judge Billings retired and handed over the case to newly appointed Judge J. Garvin Murtha. Actually he only handed over half the case—the testimony presented by the Forest Service.

Upon learning of Billing's retirement, the conservationists' kick-ass legal team, Steve Saltonstall of Green Mountain Forest Watch, Lewis Milford of Conservation Law Foundation, and Andrew Goldberg of Green Mountain Forest Watch (Esquires, all) filed a "Motion for Reconsideration of Record Supplementation Issues To Correct Clear Error and Prevent Manifest Injustice" with Judge J. Murtha asking him to reverse Billings' order. The motion reads in part,

The plaintiffs move this court to reconsider the record supplementation issues decided by Judge Billings...

In those decisions, Judge Billings held that this case must be decided based solely on the evidence adduced by one side in this litigation—the side of the United States government. He barred from any consideration all of the plaintiffs' expert affidavits on the bear and bird habitat issues that form the crux of this environmental case, while agreeing to admit into the administrative record all of the affidavits that the Forest Service had filed to rebut the plaintiffs' proffered testimony.

The decisions mean that this Court may not consider any evidence from plaintiffs' experts showing that the Forest Service project in question will be greatly destructive of the environment, but that it must consider all of the evidence generated by the same agency that seeks to justify that project.

With all due respect, Judge Billings' decisions were clearly wrong on the law and will result in manifest injustice un-

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FOREST SERVICE CONDUCTS CRIME SCHOOL

Ms. Shelley Hight, an archaeologist employed by the US Forest Service for four years, filed an affidavit in Federal Court stating that Forest Service officials from the Forest Service's Regional Office for Eastern National Forests instructed her and other Green Mountain National Forest employees to violate the National Forest Management act in preparing the Environmental Analysis for the Lamb Brook Timber Sale. The Regional Office in Milwaukee under District Ranger Floyd Morita oversees the management of all eastern National Forests. Ms. Hight's claims are corroborated by minutes from meetings held by the Regional Office with the Green Mountain National Forest staff already filed with the court.

Ms. Hight states in her affidavit that she felt she had a "responsibility to disclose to the court what really occurred with the Forest Service on Lamb Brook."

According to the affidavit:

- Forest Service staffers from the Regional Office held training sessions for the Vermont staff on Lamb Brook, the purpose of which was to show the staff "how to get around the National Environmental Policy Act requirements."
- The Regional office instructed the Vermont staff to "ensure that their work refrain from revealing potentially significant environmental impacts which might upset the result desired by the Forest Service..."
- Regional NEPA coordinator Dain Mattox told his Vermont subordinates they should claim the Forest Service's reason for logging Lamb Brook was "habitat creation," a "euphemistic and misleading" attempt "designed to mute public opposition."
- Information that Lamb Brook was a "bear nursery" was not included in the Lamb Brook Environmental Assessment.
- The Forest Service "deliberately circumvented NEPA requirements" on Lamb Brook.

Ms. Hight's affidavit demonstrates that although changes for the better may be taking place in the Forest Service at the top, there are serious roadblocks in the regional office. The Regional Office is using taxpayers' money to conduct Crime Schools, which teach Forest Service employees to break the law. These legal violations have gone on long enough. The record couldn't be any clearer. The Forest Service is blatantly and deliberately violating the law. It is time our Senators and Congresspeople put an end to this. They cannot allow the Forest Service to continue their illegal assault on our National Forest.

Monster Port Wants Maine's Forests

BY MELISSA BURCH

On September 12, over 200 people gathered in Belfast, Maine to voice their support for or heartfelt opposition to the proposed construction of a massive cargo port on Sears Island. Sixty port opponents, including members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Paper Workers Union, the Coalition for Sensible Energy, Maine Coastal Waters Project, the Sierra Club, Earth First! and Native Forest Network activists, spoke to the importance of protecting Sears Island from development.

Those speaking out against the port pointed to the generally bogus and incomplete nature of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) prepared by port proponent, the Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT). "Because of the proposed port's secondary and cumulative impacts on Penobscot Bay and the sourcing area (including using Maine's forests for woodchips—a major component of the export plan for the port), we are asking the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Highway Administration to find in their record of decision that there would be significant environmental impacts incurred by the port and to therefore deny the state of Maine the clean water permit they seek and require a new, more elaborate SEIS. If the Army Corps of Engineers does grant a clean water permit, we will request that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) exercise their authority and veto the project," said Ron Huber, of the Maine Coastal Waters Project.

Mainstream media focussed on a small, but vocal group of protesters who were booing, hissing and causing general mayhem during the hearings. Why the hoopla? First, organizers of the hearings insisted on letting 25 government officials—all men, all paid to give testimony and all in support of the port—speak for three hours before the public was given a voice. Consequently, most reporters and TV news media had come and gone before the public had a chance to speak. "Politicians who should have been there to listen to the public rattled off their prepared statements and left," said Jim Freeman, a local activist. Many waited 10 hours to give testimony, including the federal agencies opposed to the port, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the regional head of the EPA John de Villars who unfortunately gave a very "wishy-washy" testimony. The moderator for the hearings was also hired by the MDOT and the Maine Forest Products Council, another biased move by hearing organizers.

In spite of it all, port opponents felt the hearings were successful. By the end of the evening, about 60% of hearing participants had testified

in opposition to port construction, while only 40% testified in favor. Also, law requires that anything asked "on the record" be answered on the record. Opponents feel they made a strong case for the inadequacy of the SEIS that may succeed in derailing the port.

Sears Island, traditionally named "Wassumkeag," is the largest uninhabited island on the coast of Maine. Located less than a quarter mile off shore in Penobscot Bay near the midcoast town of Searsport, Sears Island provides an incredibly diverse combination of freshwater and marine habitats including invaluable undisturbed wetlands. Seventy percent of Maine's water and wetland species live in this area. In addition, the island provides critical eelgrass bed nurseries for many species and is an important stop for neotropical birds along the flyway from the Arctic to South America. It also has a ledge seals use as a rest area.

The Maine Department of Transportation has been trying since 1978 to build a cargo terminal on Sears Island. The project would cost taxpayers at least $55 million dollars. Filling Sears Island wetlands for cargoport construction would have a direct and devastating impact on wildlife and surrounding waters.

Perhaps even more frightening are the adverse affects the port would have on Maine's forests. Although the port would have multiple uses, MDOT consultants say the port must export 600,000 tons of woodchips per year to be economically viable. The intent of the project is to benefit business in Hancock, Waldo, Knox, Lincoln, Penobscot, Aroostook, Somerset, Franklin and Kennebec counties, where logging and milling are the major enterprises. The MDOT refuses to disclose which companies will supply the woodchips, or where they will be exported to.

At the insistence of the EPA, the MDOT prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), as well as a Supplemental EIS, when they finally admitted to the existence of wetlands on the island. Unfortunately, neither of these reports examine the potential impact of increased logging in Maine's forests to meet the port's demand for woodchips. If woodchip export is absolutely necessary for the port to make economic sense, and the main purpose of the port is to benefit surrounding logging and milling communities, the EIS should go into great detail about the environmental and economic effects of logging at the point source. In reality, the reports ignore these "side effects," focusing solely on impacts to the island and surrounding waters.

Write in opposition to the port and tell them the present SEIS is unacceptable, as it does not include a study of the impacts on the sourcing area of the woodchips. John De Villars, Administrator, EPA-New England, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203 Colonel Earle Richardson, Army Corps of Engineers, 424 Tapelo Road, Waltham, MA 02254 Brian Nutter, Project Director, MDOT, State House Station #16, Augusta, ME 04333.

For more information contact Jim Freeman, NFN, RR2 Box 370, Verona Island, ME 04416; (207) 469-2552.

Lamb Brook

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less they are reconsidered now and reversed... Failure to correct this error will, we suggest, lead to reversal on appeal, a situation which this court, on reconsideration has the opportunity to avoid.

At the same time as this motion was being filed by the conservationists, the Forest Service filed a "Motion for Summary Judgement" asking the Judge to rule on their behalf immediately, without considering the contested testimony.

Throughout our lives, we who love public forests are told over and over that we must work within the system for change. For years, Green Mountain Forest Watch has tried diligently to do just that. The lawsuit was a last resort attempt to work within the system to force the Forest Service to obey the law. The ruling to consider only the evidence of the Forest Service means that the public has no ability to effectively challenge the management of public lands within the system. It is difficult to maintain faith in what just recently seemed the only remaining branch of government with any integrity, the US judicial system.

If the current ruling is not reversed, and the lawsuit is lost, it will not mean that we were wrong in our suit, but that the public has no right to challenge the actions of public servants on public lands. It will not mean the Forest Service decision is legal, but that the Forest Service has the right to act illegally.

This is undemocratic, un-American and unacceptable. The Forest Service has made it clear they have no concern for Lamb Brook. They have no concern for its wildness, and no concern for its wildlife. They have no concern for the people who love Lamb Brook. They have no concern for the land, owned by the public, or the wishes of the public they supposedly serve. They care only for themselves and their budgets.

Rather than owning up to their mistakes in the face of incontestable evidence, they have asked instead that this evidence be thrown out of court. Is this "Caring for the land and serving people?" It is not. It is caring for nothing and serving themselves.

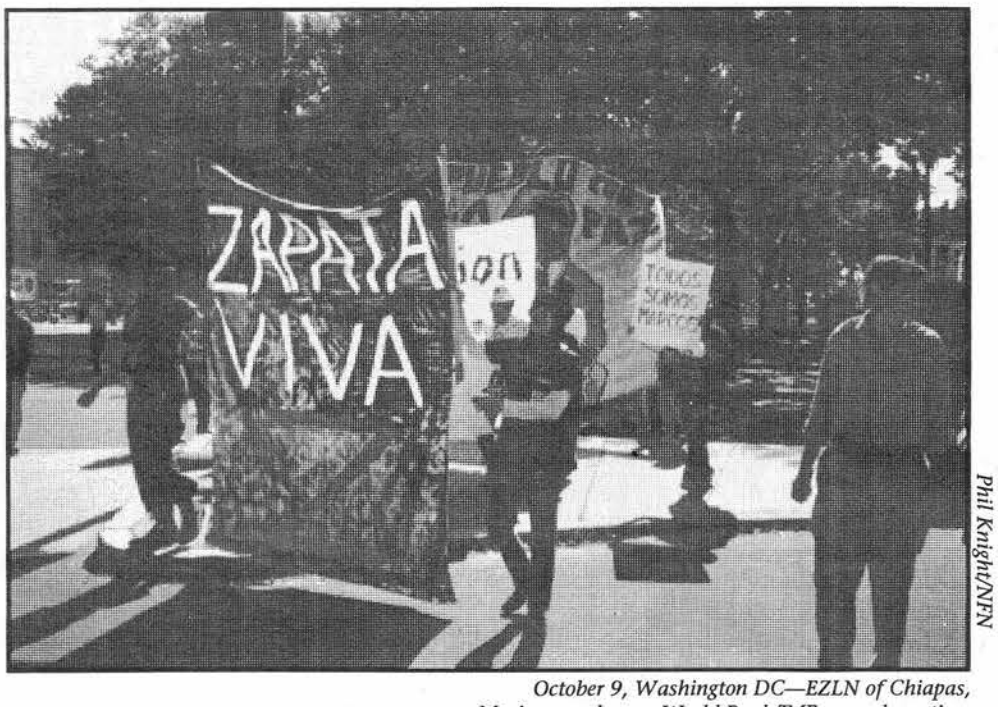
Gone are the days when we stood idly by and allowed our forests to be illegally ravaged by the agency entrusted with their protection. The Forest Service has lost the right to claim stewardship over these public lands. They have failed in their duty as public servants. It is now up to us, the public, to protect our forests, our wildlife, and uphold the laws of our nation.

The friends of Vermont's forest will not let Lamb Brook not be destroyed in silence. This is our National Forest. Protect it, or leave it be; love it, or leave it alone. This is our National Forest, our land, our wilderness, and we want it alive and vibrant. We want it unroaded and unexploited. We want it wild, and we want it intact.

For more information contact Green Mountain Forest Watch, 48 Elliot St. Brattleboro, VT 05301; (802) 257-4878 grnmt@sover.net

NFN Holds Up World Bank (construction)

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were stunned by a fourth day of demonstrations on October 11 when activists from the Native Forest Network (NFN) and Earth First! hung two banners from a crane at the construction site of the lavish new World Bank headquarters. The banners, strung from the crane's cross-arm 200 feet above the entrances to the World Bank and IMF, read "World Bank Equals Genocide" and "US Out of Mexico."Three other activists locked down part way up the tower of the crane. Two activists escaped (both were white) but the three tower occupiers, all people of color, were arrested in what appeared to be a racially motivated harassment by DC police .



Phil Knight/NFN

October 9, Washington DC—EZLN of Chiapas, Mexico marches on World Bank/IMF annual meeting.

A crowd of demonstrators gathered on the sidewalk with signs, placards and a megaphone, talking with passers-by and heckling World Bank and IMF employees on their way to work. Police pushed the demonstrators back at one point but they soon returned to march, chant and bellow through the megaphone in front of the World Bank/IMF building entrances and right below the banners on the crane. Howls echoed through the streets of Washington, reaching the Mexican Embassy a block away. The action coincided with the World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings and followed demonstrations by the National Commission for Democracy in Mexico (NCDM), the US 50 Years is Enough Coalition, the Atlantic Life Community and the international Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment and Development (A SEED) student network at a variety of events and locations around Washington. The NFN/EF! action was launched in solidarity with the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) and with people from around the world who gathered here to protest the annual World Bank/IMF meeting.

"We strive to dismantle institutions like the World Bank and IMF, whose lending policies impoverish people everywhere and exploit the global ecology via destructive projects,"said Orin Langelle of the NFN's Eastern North American Resource Center. "This action is in solidarity with the EZLN and the people of Chiapas, whose struggle against multinational corporate domination of the Earth is an inspiration to freedom fighters everywhere,"Langelle continued.

The NCDM and US EZLN representative Cecelia Rodriguez were in Washington to protest both the World Bank/IMF economic policies which helped lead to the suffering of the "poorest of the poor"in Chiapas and the peso crisis in Mexico, and Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo's DC visit to request millions more dollars from President Clinton to bail out the wealthy Mexican and Wall Street investors' losses from the crisis.

Thirteen years ago the World Bank and the IMF, principal architects of Mexico's economic program, promoted deregulation of trade and financial markets. High interest rates were encouraged to attract foreign investment and short-term speculation. Billions of dollars were invested. Additionally, the Selva Lacandona, one of Mexico's and North America's few remaining tropical rainforests lies in the Mexican state of Chiapas. Unfortunately, the Selva Lacandona sits atop rich oil fields.

According to Greenpeace, since 1947, 20 million poor people have been evicted from their homes in India alone due to World Bank development loans that fund massive dams and other megaprojects. World Bank and IMF lending policies have had similar effects in many countries, keeping poor countries in debt by building infrastructure they cannot afford. The World Bank reaps over $1.1 billion in annual profits even though its policies harm the planet's poorest people and result in massive ecological damage.

Three activists who occupied the tower of the crane at the World Bank construction site were arrested after several hours locked onto the crane. One of the activists occupied the driver's cab at the top of the crane, foiling attempts to remove her until she chose to descend.

All three chose to descend because they were informed by the construction company (Hyman Construction) that charges would not be pressed. In fact, the construction workers were highly supportive. Even the crane operator expressed his support for our right to protest. However, when the three descended they were detained by DC police. Hyman still did not want to press charges, nor did the World Bank, but police insisted on arresting the three on charges of illegal entry. After a night in cockroach-infested cells, all charges were dropped, proving these three should never have been arrested.

The ugliest part of these arrests was that the two white activists were allowed to walk away (though one appears to have escaped) while three people of color were arrested. As soon as they were arrested, in front of a group of supporters, construction workers, pedestrians and World Bank/IMF employees, supporters loudly berated the police for racism, confronting them with a megaphone and loud curses while briefly blocking their cars.

VIVA ZAPATA!

For more info on the situation in Chiapas please contact:

NFN Eastern North America Resource Center, PO Box 57 Burlington, VT 04502; (802)863-0571, fax (802)863-2532, e-mail: nfnena@igc.apc.org, and National Commission for Democracy in Mexico, 601 N. Cotton St, #A103 El Paso, TX 79902 (915)532-8383. phone/fax Email: moonlight@igc.apc.org

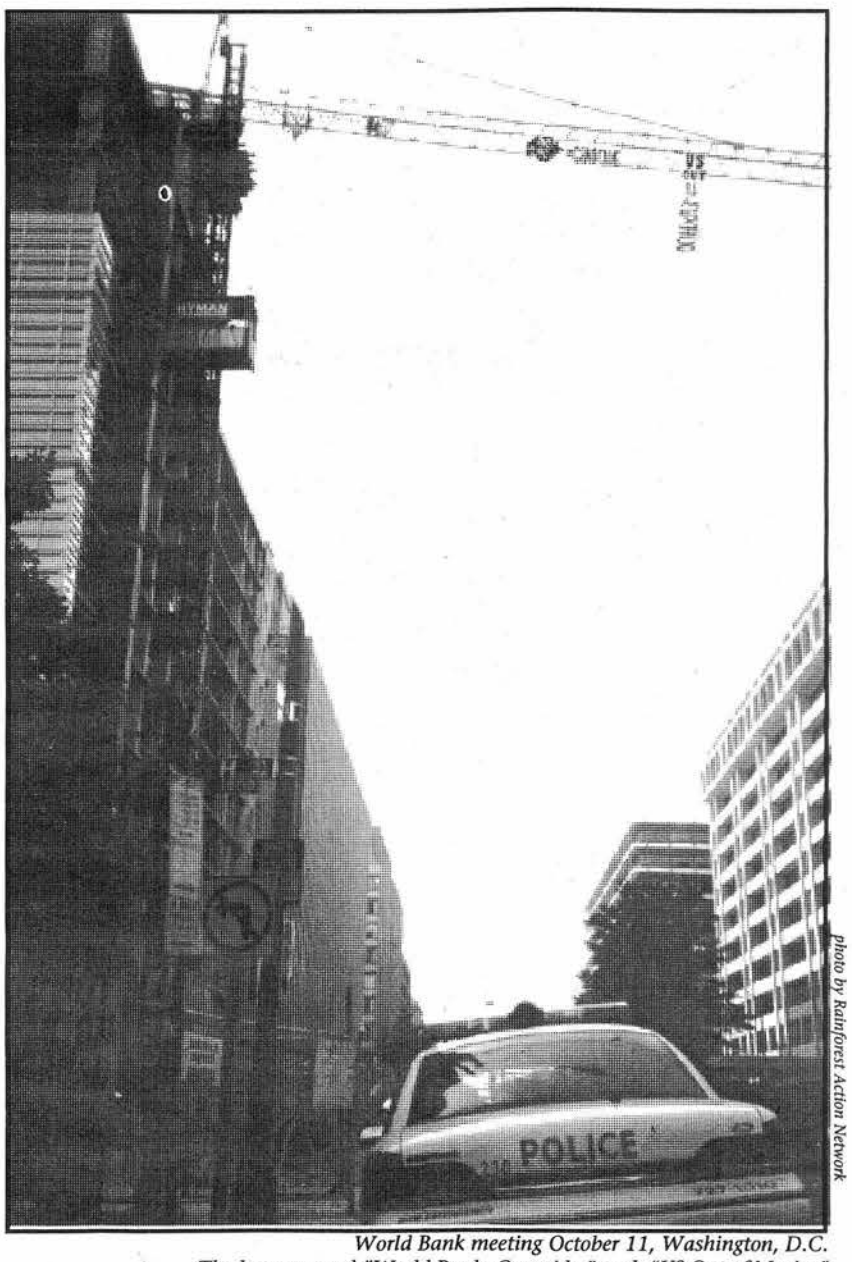


photo by Rainforest Action Network

World Bank meeting October 11, Washington, D.C. The banners read,"World Bank=Genocide," and, "US Out of Mexico"

Digging Everyone's Grave:
World Bank's Mining Mayhem

By Pratap Chatterjee

From the deserts of southern Peru to the tropical forests of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific, a relatively new World Bank agency is helping mining multinationals dig deep for copper and gold.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), a five-year-old Bank affiliate, sells insurance against risks like nationalization of assets and war to companies that have set up ventures in developing countries. The Bank regards this service as critical to the effort to promote direct foreign investment in poor countries.

In 1994-95, MIGA was paid 14.4 million dollars in fees for insuring 1.6 billion dollars in projects ranging from mining to silk production in developing countries.

MIGA guarantees multinational companies in developing countries against political intervention, but what affected communities really need is insurance against possible abuse by the foreign companies, all of whom have dubious environmental records.

MIGA awarded three US multinationals and their banks 105.5 million dollars in new insurance coverage last year. Cyprus Climax Metals of Colorado and Magma Copper company of Arizona were awarded insurance for existing copper mines in southern Peru they acquired from the Peruvian government. Newmont Mining of Colorado bought insurance for a new gold mine in Yanacocha, northern Peru.

Last year MIGA also provided Newmont's planned gold-mining operations in Uzbekistan in central Asia with 10 million dollars in insurance coverage. MIGA held a seminar in Toronto, Canada, this May to encourage multinationals to invest in mining in Africa.

All three of the mining companies insured by MIGA conduct major mining operations in the US. Local groups here say that all of them have run afoul of the law for major environmental or safety violations.

Magma, which has taken over the Tintaya copper mine in Peru, was cited by the Arizona state mining inspector last January for 13 safety violations that resulted in the death of four miners in August 1993.

Magma's Pinto Valley operations in Arizona create 65,000 tons of copper mine tailings a day. A large quantity of this fine-white powder was washed into the local water supply in 1993 after a dam burst. Nor was this the first such accident for Magma. The Magma copper mine in Superior, Arizona destroyed water supplies in Queen Creek in 1990 when a similar accident occurred.

Cyprus Climax Metals, which took over the Cerroverde copper mine in Peru, has also caused major environmental pollution. Its copper mine in Baghdad, Arizona heavily contaminated Copper Creek in 1978-79 when acidic water waste from the copper mine was washed into it by heavy rains.

In 1990 Newmont Mining, a company that is partly owned by maverick billionaire James Goldsmith, lost its rights to mine for uranium on land near Spokane, Washington, when it ignored repeated government demands to take care of over 15.5 billion liters of acidic water in pits that threatened to leak into the Columbia River.

These environmental disasters have cost the companies millions of dollars in fines. And it is these costs, in addition to fears of falling copper prices, that explain why US companies are now expanding abroad.

Will these companies respect environmental rules in other countries? Activists like Michael Gregory of the Arizona Toxics Project, who has been fighting several of these same companies in his home state, thinks not: "The problem is that none of these companies use the concept of pollution prevention. They would rather get away with whatever they can."

Worse still, the companies are more likely to escape scrutiny in poor countries. "The World Bank's role in helping these companies is very scary given that Peru has no environmental enforcement mechanism," says Dick Kamp, an activist with the Border Ecology Project in Arizona who has inspected Peruvian mines on behalf of local Peruvian communities.

MIGA's role in "developing" Peru is not surprising considering their environmental and social track record. Its very first insurance policy, awarded in 1990 to Freeport McMoRan, a Louisiana company, has already come under fire from human rights groups.

Freeport took out the MIGA insurance on its copper and gold prospecting operations in West Papua, the western half of the island of New Guinea. West Papua was renamed Irian Jaya in 1990 after Indonesia invaded it. Shortly after the invasion, Freeport was given the license to operate the world's largest gold mine there.

Over the last year, Freeport security officials and the Indonesian army have been accused of massacring 37 people for protesting near their mines, according to a report issued by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid. Freeport's existing mines dump 115,000 tons of toxic mining waste a day into three local rivers that supply drinking water to the Amungme indigenous people, according to an Indonesian environmental group.

Activists in the United States point out that Freeport's environmental work in Irian Jaya could have easily been predicted by examining its record in this country. Statistics issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) show that Freeport is the biggest polluter in the country.

But MIGA points out that it is not providing insurance for the local communities. "Even if there is an environmental disaster, it is not really our problem. It would be a little like appealing to your car insurance company after you were accused of murder," says Gerald West, a senior adviser at MIGA.

West says he was approached this June by Indonesian citizen groups who were concerned about MIGA's support for Freeport. But he said there was nothing MIGA could do about it. "One needs to be careful not to over-react. All of these accusations have yet to be fully documented," he said.

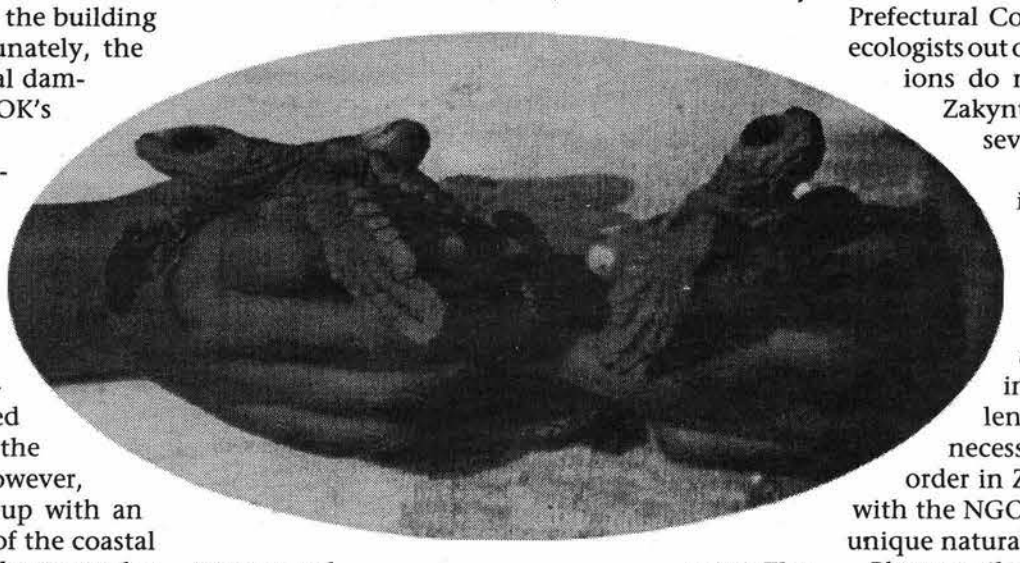
MIGA itself has no capacity to follow up on these charges. It does not have an environmental official among its small, 60-member staff. Instead, it contracts environmental work to the International Finance Corporation, the World Bank affiliate which supports the private sector in developing countries. "If the IFC tells us that the project will cause environmental problems, we do tell our Board of Directors," says West.

Greek Turtle Endangered—Protectors Bombed

An explosive device was set off in the offices of the Greek Zakynthian Ecological Movement (ZOK) September 29. At the time of the attack 15 friends of ZOK including three children were in the building preparing the ZOK newspaper. Fortunately, the explosion mostly caused only material damages. Architect N. Lykouressis, one of ZOK's founders, was injured in the blast.

ZOK, the Sea Turtle Protection Society (STPS), Greenpeace and WWF Greece have been actively campaigning for the creation of a Marine Park in the Bay of Laganas in order to protect the most important nesting habitat of the Loggerhead sea turtle in the Mediterranean. Zakynthos' significance for the survival of this endangered species has been long recognized by the international scientific community. However, Greek authorities have yet to come up with an integrated plan for the management of the coastal zone including compensation for landowners who are affected by existing regulations. As a result, existing legislation is not enforced and local authorities often turn a blind eye to illegal activities which further degrade the habitat.

This unprecedented terrorist attack aims at subverting all efforts for the creation of the Marine Park and at intimidating all those who seek to bring order to the currently unregulated and chaotic development of the island. However, this is not a totally unexpected event. The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been the target of an unprecedented defamation campaign led by local politicians closely tied with interest groups opposed to any regulations on the tourist development of Zakynthos' coastal areas. Some politicians have even made public statements inciting violence against environmentalists. Ironically, only hours before Friday night's bomb attack, one of the most aggressive members of Zakynthos' Prefectural Council called again for "throwing all ecologists out of Zakynthos." Fortunately, such opinions do not reflect the public sentiment in Zakynthos and have been condemned by several local authorities.



Following the bomb attack, the NGOs issued a statement calling on local authorities to distance themselves from those interest groups which are sabotaging the creation of the Marine Park; to publicly denounce all local officials who have been making provocative statements inciting violence against NGOs; to take all measures necessary for the restoration of law and order in Zakynthos; and to seek co-operation with the NGOs for the preservation of Zakynthos' unique natural heritage.

Please mail or fax a letter to the Greek Minister of Environment, Mr. Konstantinos Laliotis, Physical Planning and Public Works, Amaliados 17, 115 21 Athens; fax 30-1-645-1793. E-mail a copy of your letters to Greek NGOs. It will double their value! CC: Vassilios Katsoupas Campaigns Manager, WWF Greece, e-mail: gaia@compulink.gr

Congress Tramples Arctic Caribou Herd

BY LENNY KOHM

Two of the most powerful men in Congress are trying to create the largest welfare program ever by giving our public lands to corporate interests for mere pennies on the dollar.

This huge corporate welfare project began when Senator Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) and Representative Don Young (R-Alaska) were appointed chairmen of two of the most powerful committees in Congress. Murkowski reigns as the chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee, and Young assists corporate interests as the chairman of the House Natural Resources committee.

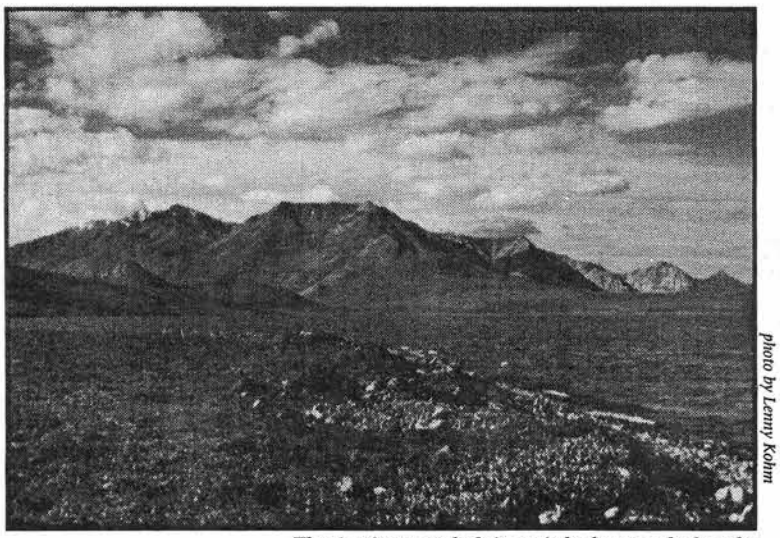


photo by Lenny Kohm

The Arctic coastal plain as it looks now, before the oil industry has their way with it.

One of Young's first acts as chair was to change the name of the Natural Resources Committee to just "Resources Committee." Meanwhile, Murkowski has recently outdone himself by threatening certain senators with severe punishment for daring to vote against anything that is on his personal agenda. Some senators have been threatened by cuts in federal contracts going to industries in their states, while another senator had anonymous holds placed on all the legislation he was promoting within hours of voting against Murkowski in the Senate Energy Committee. Another senator received threats of nuclear waste being dumped in his state without any restrictions at all.

These two jokers are giving away America's "Last Great Wilderness," the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, to the oilies. The 152,000-strong porcupine caribou herd uses this area every summer for its annual calving and post-calving activities, before migrating past the Gwich'in people's villages in Alaska and Canada. Every year the Gwich'in people depend on the porcupine caribou herd for 85 percent of their food supply. This partnership has existed for thousands of years.

The "Robber Barons" have tried, on four separate occasions, to introduce legislation that would open the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge to the devastating activities of the oil and gas industry. These are the same folks that brought us the Exxon *Valdez*, the Gulf War and other well-covered-up blunders that have resulted in more than 300 billion gallons of crude oil being dumped into the oceans during the past 25 years. Congress rejected development legislation four times because the American people don't want to pay for 100 drill pads, four airfields, two ports, two desalinization plants, and 100 miles of pipeline. In addition, 300 miles of roads and facilities for 6,000 workers would be built right in the center of the porcupine caribou herd's calving grounds, the biological heart of the last complete ecosystem left in North America.

Now, in a desperate attempt to have their way, greedy oil interests are attempting to use the current budget reconciliation process now being debated in Congress to accomplish their evil deeds. Language in the budget reconciliation bill calls for $1.3 billion in revenue over a seven-year period by leasing the coastal plain to the oilies for exploration.

Not only are they morally wrong, they can't even do the math right. The $1.3 billion revenue calculation is based on the price of a barrel of oil rising to $37. Crude oil now sells for approximately $17.50 a barrel. Also, this fictional $1.3 billion figure is predicated on a 50/50 split of the royalties between the State of Alaska and the federal government. The royalty split on income from oil production in Alaska has always been 90% for the state and 10% for the federal government. This new, so-called "responsible Congress" should hire some folks who graduated from the third grade to help them with their arithmetic.

As the *Journal* goes to press, we received the bad news that the fate of the refuge, the caribou and the Gwich'in people hangs in the balance awaiting a veto from President Clinton's heretofore poison pen. The people who represent us in the Senate voted 51-48 on Oct. 27 to keep the evil Arctic Refuge revenue provision in the budget bill.

Could big money have had anything to do with it? The US Public Interest Research Group and Public Citizen say that 54 political action committees (PACs) that have fought to open the refuge for oil and gas development contributed more than $17.5 million to politicians between 1989 and June, 1995. The blood is still on their hands: at least $5 million went to current senators.

What can you and I do to stop the trashing of our Arctic Refuge by the oilies? How can we prevent the genocide of another priceless native culture off the face of the Earth by corporate greed? Flip-floppin' Bubba recently wrote that he intended to veto the budget bill if it contained any language opening the coastal plain. Thank him, and let him know that you expect him to honor his commitment this time.

Call the Capitol switchboard at (202) 334-3121, and write President Clinton's at The White House, Washington, DC 20500.

Welcome to "Subversive Economics"

BY TIM HAUGEN

First, a warning to all you eco-freaks with ideas for new *Journal* features: Be careful with suggestions to the journalistas; they may tell you to start writing your own column.

Coming soon to a radical environmental journal near and dear to your heart:

SUBVERSIVE ECONOMICS

This feature will serve as a forum for the exchange of knowledge and ideas concerning practical ways that individuals, families and cooperative communities can increase their independence from the established economic system. We can enhance the quality of our lives even as we minimize our financial collusion with the parasitic status quo.

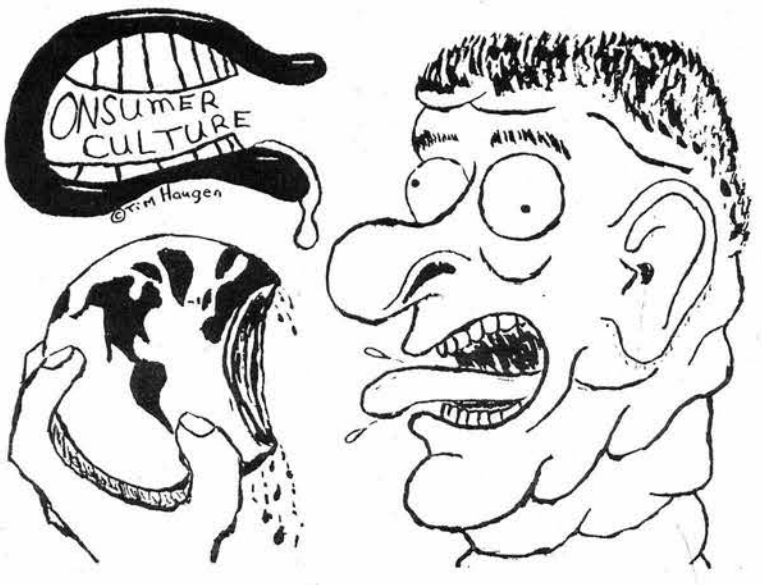
Let me emphasize one thing: "Subversive Economics" could be described superficially as a forum for radical penny pinchers. However, its ultimate purpose will be to undermine materialist values. Admittedly, my somewhat immodest goal is to facilitate the peaceful demise of big business and big government by depriving them of money.

We've all been frustrated by the failure of society to grasp the realities of extinction, ozone depletion, global warming, etc... However, it's not difficult to pinpoint the reason for society's inertia. Significant change is contrary to the wishes of powerful economic interests, which are the same interests that own the media and provide political decision-makers with funds for election campaigns.

These economic interests have an additional advantage: the vast majority will not work to effect meaningful change without a clear and unambiguous perception of the need to do so. If too many people seem prepared to embrace change, social inertia can be restored with a Limbaugh-esque prevarication. Confuse people. Confused people will not act to change the status-quo, especially when change can be portrayed as an unnecessary sacrifice.

We're losing ground fast because the methods of resistance that we've tried so far have proven to be too easy to negate. Let's try new tactics and reframe the debate. Let's explore ways of establishing "Ecotopia" in the context of our own lives and show people the desirability of living otherwise. For example...

People need shelter; most people will spend decades, if not their entire adult lives, paying for it. In America today, the average new house costs about $140,000, according to *USA Today*. No wonder some people are homeless.



I happen to be a homeowner. My house does everything that a house needs to do; that is, it shelters me from the extremes of weather. But my house will not be a lifelong financial burden. It cost me about $500 to build.

Some hobbies are appropriate. I garden. I design and build homemade replacements for large household appliances, mostly from salvaged materials: a solar-oven; a human-powered washing machine/upper body exerciser...

Building an "Ecotopian" life is a transitional process; a process that has led me to a very enviable position. As things stand now, even as I'm still paying for 103 acres of former ranch land that I'm converting to my own little nature preserve, I can live comfortably on an income of $6000 per year. I can earn this in three months, so I get nine months of vacation each year. In other words, I can devote nine months a year to doing only those things that are meaningful and enjoyable to me. The closer I get to Ecotopia, the better life gets.

When I explain this to people, they often get jealous. The materialistic rat race loses much of its luster. They begin to understand that "standard of living" does not equal "quality of life." They begin to think longingly about change...

It's time now for us to brainstorm. With an eye toward enhancing "quality of life," what practical steps can we take to gain independence from the "System"? Design a homemade replacement for their product... Share advice on setting up barter networks... "Billboards constitute a good alternative source of wood for your home construction projects..."

Send your suggestions to Tim Haugen, PO Box 81, Guinare, CO 81042.

predators

photo: Sinapu/Mission: Wolf/Tina Amir

Friends of the Wolf Cascadia

The primary mission of the Friends has been to bring attention to the wolf and bear-control programs of the state of Alaska. As of this writing, the Alaska Board of Game has before it two proposals for wolf-control, to be carried out this winter in two "Game Management Units", 19D and 20D. The proposals suggest killing 75% of the wolves in these areas over a five year period (estimated population in 19D = 228 wolves, population in 20D = 70). The methods that might be used include shooting from the air from fixed-wing aircraft or helicopters, either by the public or by state employees.

The new Governor of Alaska, Tony Knowles, was responsible for ending last year's state-run wolf slaughter, after the showing on national television of a video of a wolf caught in a snare being shot 5 times at point-blank range by a state employee. However, he isn't necessarily down for the right of the wolf to live unmolested, he was basically responding to a threat to Alaska's image. He has stated that the Department of Fish and Game can carry out predator-control if, 1) it is "cost-effective", 2) it is scientifically justifiable, and 3) the idea has the support of the majority of (human) Alaskans.

Obviously, with a program like this, more than 75% of the estimated population will ultimately be killed. The remaining wolves will reproduce and wolves from adjoining areas may migrate in to fill the newly-empty predator space. Also, any increase in prey population may be taken up by the black bear and grizzly that also inhabit the regions. The Board would also like to "educate" local trappers to make them more efficient wolf killers:

If this state of affairs disgusts you, contact the following people and agencies:

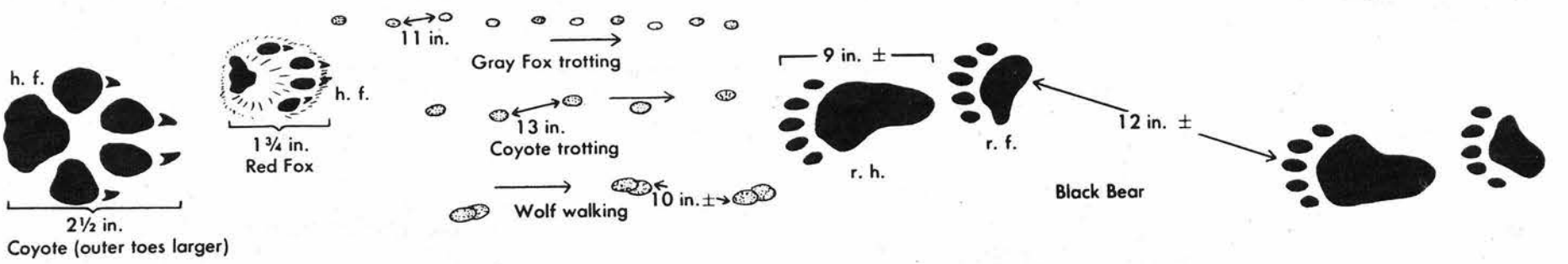
Governor Tony Knowles	Board of Game, Board Support Section
POB 11001	POB 25526
Juneau, AK 99811	Juneau, AK 99802-5526
fax 907-465-3532	fax 907-465-6094

also contact: Friends of the Wolf BC, POB 2983, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X4, Canada. (604) 290-9256. info on campaigns in the Yukon and BC.

Friends of the Wolf Cascadia, 1806 Pomona Dr., Davis, CA 95616

By the way, we are responsible for this blank wall, along with Davis Earth First! The obvious bias toward larger mammalian predators is inexcusable ... so remedy it with a small predators version.

for the wolf!



Predator Project: continent-wide advocacy

Predator Project (PP) has three goals: 1) to pursue institutional change in the management of carnivores and their habitats through increased public understanding of the ecological importance of predators; 2) to bring local, regional, and national/international exposure to the common plight of carnivores and their habitats across North America; and 3) to develop a manageable number of campaigns in areas seen as needing initial or additional support. PP opposes the "experimental/non-essential" designation given to proposed and actual reintroduction of wolf and grizzly populations.

Three ongoing projects are the "Conservation of Prairie Dog/Grasslands Ecosystems", "Forest Carnivore Protection", and "Reforming the Federal Animal Damage Control Program" campaigns. The PP actively opposes habitat fragmentation by road-building and logging operations for forest-dwelling species, as well as intentional and unintentional trapping of "fur-bearers". Legislation such as the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act and the Bear Protection Act need the support of all predator-lovers, not only for the immediate protection of individual animals, but also to ensure that people become more aware of the role of predators in ecosystems, and the benefits (economic and aesthetic) of living with the wildlands and wildness around us.

Predator Project, POB 6733, Bozeman, MT 59771. (406) 587-3389

California: Bring Back the Griz

Neal Murphy

One of the largest carnivores in the world, the grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis) is an animal of exceptional intelligence, strength, and fortitude. In 1845, the "Bear Men", a group of settlers led by John Fremont, raised a flag emblazoned with a "golden" bear above the coastal town of Monterey to recognize California's independence from Mexico. Since then, the grizzly has flown over California, receiving official status as the state mammal in 1953. On the ground, however, it has fared less well.

In the decades after 1845, grizzly were relentlessly shot and trapped until they were exterminated. The last record of a grizzly in California was in 1908. This individual was shot and prepared for exhibition as a museum specimen. Occasional reports of grizzly bear sightings, or tracks, lingered on until 1949.

A mere 150 years ago, California contained some of the greatest concentrations of grizzly in the world. According to Storer and Tevis, authors of The California Grizzly (1955) the highest densities were in the Central Valley, the Sierra Nevada foothills, the coastal range of Southern and Central California, and the North Coast Range - especially between the Trinity and Klamath Rivers.

The idea of reintroducing grizzly to California has arisen intermittently since their extermination. In 1955, Storer & Tevis felt that the state was already too populated to seriously consider reintroduction. On June 19, 1995, a Sacramento Bee article entitled "Bear's boosters seek to restore grizzly to state" espoused a similar view. Dave Garber, a scientist with the National Biological Service, said "I can't picture any place in California big enough and empty enough to support a viable population of grizzlies." Similarly, Chris Servheen of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service claimed that there is no point about conceiving of a reintroduction plan because people in regions that have grizzlies (Alaska and Canada) "value their bears very highly, and they're not interested in giving them away." Though I do not doubt the expertise of these scientists, I believe they dismiss the idea too quickly.

Recently I completed a study on the subject of grizzly reintroduction to California, using Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-Idrisi technology and thematic maps depicting population density, climate, and extent of preserved land. I combined the themes to develop a habitat suitability index (HSI) for reintroducing grizzly to Northern California.

The area of study consisted of Northern California, north of the 39th parallel and contained approximately 45,000 square miles (115,900 km^2). The results suggested that there are large tracts of land with low human population densities and suitable climate for grizzlies in Northern California. The limiting factor is extent of preserved land. An area of about 6,200 square miles in the North Coast Range rates as the most highly suitable for purposes of reintroduction. The area contains one of the greatest concentrations of wilderness in the United States, outside of Alaska, with 922,894 acres of federally-designated wilderness. This includes the Salmon-Trinity Alps (500,000 acres), the Marble Mountain Wilderness (241,744 acres), the Siskiyou Wilderness (153,000 acres), Red Buttes Wilderness (16,150 acres), and Russian Peaks Wilderness (12,000 acres). This is one of the areas noted by Storer and Tevis (1955) as having the historically densest populations of grizzly and has the densest populations, currently, of black bear (Euarctos americanus, pers. comm. Bob Stafford, Black Bear Coordinator, California Dep't of Fish and Game).

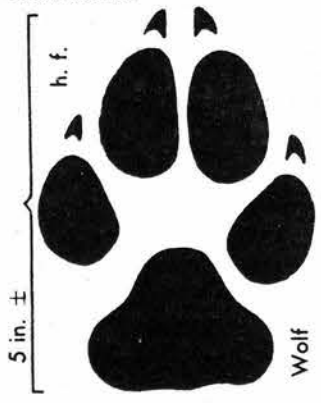
The success of a grizzly bear reintroduction project would be greatly increased through establishment of a Wildlife Area, extending 100 miles north of the Oregon border and 150 miles south, in the coastal mountains. Publicly-owned lands (Wilderness Areas, BLM & USFS lands, and state forests) would be augmented by privately-held land purchased at fair-market value.

The economy of this region has been hard-hit by decreases in logging activity. The "ecotourism" resulting from the presence of a large Wildlife Area could provide at least a partial replacement for the logging industry's economic withdrawal.

A viable population of grizzly is estimated to be around 250 animals. The number introduced should be at least half of this (125 animals) and include a high proportion of gravid females. Where could we get these animals? As previously stated, Alaska and Canada may not be a ready source. However, there is an extensive population of brown bear in Asia. As the economies of the republics in the former Soviet Union are shaky, they might welcome the income from selling grizzly to California [ed. this is ignoring the genetic distance between Asian and American populations].

This project is worth a more detailed analysis. It will only receive further consideration if we the people are insistent to agency and political figures. A powerful signal could be sent through symbolic acts, such as flying the "bear flag" at half mast, until reintroduction begins.

(Friends of the Wolf Cascadia will forward comments to the author).



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Bear	20				98	7			16		1	21
Bobcat	22	716	3	321	1	635	11	90	58		9	61
Coyote	8	9,523		27,462	9	10,515	23	6,599	3,395	2,240	23,217	2,295
Fox	118	1,746	29	1,289	52	1,409	8	271	261	1,244	2,203	154
Mtn. Lion	5	22			37	17	2		3			207

Legalize Predators

Biodiversity Legal Foundation

"If conservationists and scientists don't advocate the restoration of imperiled species and their natural ecosystems, they are, by their silence, allowing their loss"

In recent years, much concern has surrounded the future viability of western carnivores such as the lynx, wolverine, fisher, and marten. These species have been classified by the Forest Service on many forests as "Sensitive" or "Management Indicator Species". Therefore, understanding the population ecology and dynamics of these carnivores is important not only to ensure these species' future, but also to ensure the health of those western forest ecosystems where these species are found.

Medium-sized carnivores dwelling in the forests of the western U.S. are difficult to study. Populations of fisher and lynx in the western states occur in lower densities found in the eastern states, Canada, and Alaska. Lynx, wolverine, and fisher are wide-ranging species and generally remain unseen, making them difficult to locate using most survey methods. Although an inter-agency working group has been collecting and assessing information pertaining to these predators for several years, the general consensus is that very little is actually known. Biologists warn that even low levels of added mortality could lead to loss of entire populations. Immediate interim protection of these species and their habitats should be implemented while research needs are being addressed.

The BLF functions as a lawsuit-generating arm of the grassroots movement to restore and protect predators and their habitat. The BLF works closely with scientists and grassroots activists in the monitoring of the actions of federal and state agencies to ensure effective protection for all listed and candidate (ESA) species, communities of species, and their ecosystems. Because of the threats to mammalian predators and their usually expansive ranges posed by modern society, much of the legal activity focuses on these organisms.

The BLF is currently suing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to force critical habitat designation and the reclassification of the grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis)from a threatened to an endangered status in the Selkirk and Cabinet/Yaak Ecosystems. Last year, the Foundation also sued the USFWS in federal district court to challenge the legality and adequacy of the Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan. At issue are three major inadequacies: 1) the establishment of population recovery goals below viable, self-sustaining levels; 2) a failure to describe specific habitat protection objectives; and 3) a failure to use the best scientific information available in formulating grizzly bear recovery strategies.

This last winter, the BLF also filed suit against both the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service for failing to list the Lynx (Lynx canadensis) under the Endangered Species Act. In 1994 USFWS biologists released findings that Lynx populations in the contiguous United States "have suffered significant declines due to trapping, hunting, and habitat loss." However, reversing the opinions of many of it's own scientists from Colorado to Montana, the Department of the Interior ruled that the Lynx did not warrant listing as an endangered or threatened species. State agencies, particularly in Montana and Idaho, had expressed concerns that federal listing would interfere with their plans to continue to allow trapping of the Lynx. The Forest Service and private timber companies complained of potential restrictions on timber harvesting that listing would bring. This is besides the threats to development, such as ski area expansions, that plagues significant parts of the Lynx habitat.

Additional information is available regarding these species, the lawsuits on their behalf, and other efforts of the BLF.

Biodiversity Legal Foundation
POB 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-1327. ph 303-442-3037

The Grizzly Project

Deep down humans know we are kin to the Grizzly. Bears are so like us: omnivorous, powerful, playful, emotional. Many indigenous groups here on Turtle Island have stories of the woman who marries a bear, or hold the belief that bears can shape-shift and take on human form, or that they always hear what humans say about them, no matter how far away.

Too bad we don't hear what they say about us. Grizzlies are the canaries in the coal mine as our wilderness ecosystems unravel. They are first to go, because they need so much room in order to support their huge and varied diet, and because they really don't coexist well with most modern humans.

This doesn't need to be the case: grizzlies can, have, and do coexist very well with conscious humans, humans who give them enough space, respect them, don't tempt them with food, and generally leave them alone. As we strive to safeguard a future for both human and grizzly, it is crucial that we learn from examples of respectful coexistence, and work to smash human cultural constructs which depict grizzlies as ferocious enemies, to be opposed and conquered.

The Grizzly Project has been around since 1992. We formed because the more we found out about the dire situation facing grizzlies in British Columbia, the more we saw the need to take these issues to the streets. Until then the public was largely in the dark, with the BC government Wildlife Branch conducting it's "management" behind closed doors, hugely influenced and funded by the hunting lobby.

The fact is we know very little about grizzlies and what they need to survive and thrive. Nobody can even agree on how many there are in BC: the government says 13,000, respected independent biologists say 6,000.

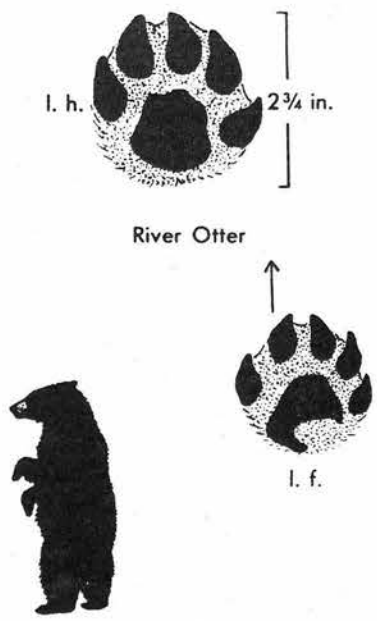
We identified and researched, and now work to reverse, four major threats to the grizzly:

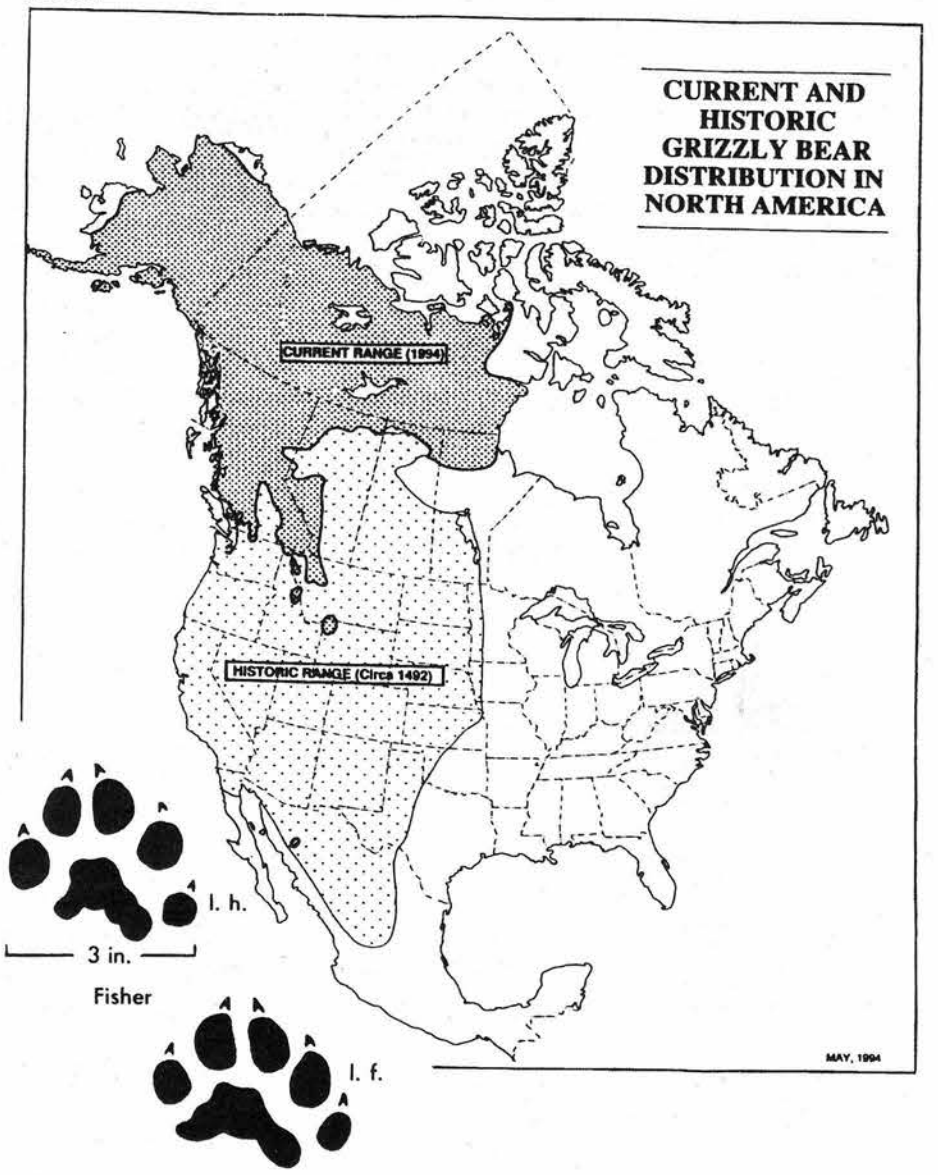
1. Habitat loss, alienation and fragmentation. New logging roads at the rate of 11,000 km per year. An acre clearcut every twelve seconds. Oil and gas exploration and development. New humans moving to British Columbia at the rate of 85,000 a year, many of them wishing to build their dream home in the country: bear country.
2. Trophy hunting. At least 300 grizzlies legally killed on average every year. A powerful guide-outfitting industry, controlled by international business elites, which rakes in $10,000 for each grizzly slaughtered by a German or Texan safari client.
3. Poaching. Grizzly galls on sale in Vancouver are more expensive than heroin. Vast areas of BC contain only logging companies, hunters and poachers. This is organized crime, with boats and planes. Enforcement is next to impossible.
4. Too many sloppy humans. Many rural areas become bear killing fields in spring and fall, when bears get into human garbage dumps, orchards and yards, following food smells.

What are we doing about it? Lots of public education, networking, media work, advertising, publishing, lobbying, demonstrations and actions: the usual bag of grassroots tricks.

We are being heard and having an impact. Trophy hunting is now shut down in the BC portion of the Selkirk International Grizzly Recovery Zone, in the Granby Valley, in the Kitlope. In June 1995 the BC government finally released it's first-ever grizzly management strategy, which we had lobbied for since our inception. While it is predictably weak, it's a starting point.

Starting this November we'll be campaigning throughout Turtle Island, using the new Vancouver Grizzlies NBA team and their cynical marketing machine as a platform for exposure of issues affecting grizzlies in BC (see EF! Journal, Samhain 1995). Contact us at:
PO Box 957, Nelson, BC V1L 6A5, Canada
ph/fax 604-355-2327
email grizzly@worldtel.com
or call toll-free at 1-800-836-5501.





Sinapu

Sinapu, the Ute word for "wolves", is a four-year old organization dedicated to wolf-reintroduction in Colorado and restoration of wild habitat for all species in the Southern Rockies. We advocate not only the recovery of one pivotal species, but also for the destruction of an eco-imperial mindset that continues to wreak havoc on all life.

Wolf reintroduction to Colorado, aside from it's direct ecological benefits, is an opportunity to address head-on the human relationship with the natural world and challenge the assumption of human superiority. The process of debating the reintroduction and protection of wolves forces us to face our past interactions with the species and to acknowledge that extermination was a profound injustice. It will allow us to see clearly that our past policy toward wolves expressed a broader hatred and vitriol toward the land as a whole, an attitude that was concealed behind the happy facade of frontier development.

But this cultural maturation will not be possible if we look at wolf recovery in a vacuum, separate from wolves' ecological role, severed from their habitat and in isolation from the larger trends in our society. Unlike several groups involved in the reintroduction program in Yellowstone National Park and Central Idaho, Sinapu does not support "experimental, non-essential" designation of reintroduced wolves. We advocate full legal protection, along with designation of critical habitat that can also serve as protected homes for the many other imperiled species in the Southern Rocky Mountains. Wolf recovery will not always be convenient and that is itself one of it's values: in accommodating one of the forces of wild Nature - an animal that occasionally eats what we like to eat, that travels far and ignores political boundaries - we may learn sufficient respect to limit our own rapacious appetites for the bounties of the Earth.

In articulating this vision in popular and political arenas, Sinapu has enjoyed remarkable success. Colorado was originally omitted from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) 1987 wolf recovery plan because of opposition from the livestock-dominated Colorado Wildlife Commission. In 1992, we persuaded U.S. Rep. David Skaggs (D, Colo) to introduce legislation to study the feasibility of restoring wolves to Colorado. After the passage of that bill, the FWS initially set up it's study to prioritize political over biological criteria. But Sinapu activists pushed FWS to conduct a biologically honest study and as a result the agency's final report concluded that Colorado's habitat could potentially support 1,128 wolves. Additionally, the 318-page report recommended linking a future Southern Rocky Mountain wolf recovery area to similar areas in the Southwest and the Northern Rockies.

Finally, Sinapu is a leading voice in the Southern Rockies for real public lands grazing reforms. In rejecting the fraudulent Babbitt "reforms" as inadequate, we have surged ahead to challenge the automatic renewal of livestock grazing allotments. We won the first administrative appeal in the nation resulting in the closure of a Forest Service grazing allotment (the North Hunt allotment in the Routt-Medicine Bow National Forest) and in spite of the "salvage grazing" provisions of the Rescissions Act, we are challenging the renewal of approx. 200 permits throughout the Southern Rockies. Habitat for wolves and other wild species must be prioritized over welfare programs for ranchers.

Sinapu, POB 3243, Boulder, CO 80307. (303) 447-8655

Cry, Wolf

by Cley Marcel

When the wolves call, the breath strokes my cheeks, the echo stirs my imagination and we wander far. Solitude comes from deep quiets that wait for another wolf's howl, and my skin chills. Grace surrounds me and won't release, even long after I've left the wolves' domain. And I travel often with the sound that lives in my soul's harbor, ephemeral, but lasting longer than out there.

The wolf is wild, brutal and unconquered. Its wild spirit needs control. It eats meat we like; it kills game we hunt; and it requires space we intend to dominate. It moves widely and quietly, threatening our security. The wolf should be controlled, perhaps eliminated. It's greedy, ruthless and procreates. Predator management is the wise solution.--**NOT!**

Wolves are movers and they periodically take off considerable distances outside their home area. The activities spread over many, sometimes distant, places in the pack's range. These uses and sites shift continuously from small to huge amounts (yards to tens or hundreds of miles) every season or every year. Over a life time, young animals take off to establish new groups, or join other packs. The wolf disperses daily in an environment that also moves continuously. Records of movements can be as much as 550 miles, and sometimes more. The wolf's prey moves, and the distribution and motility of its food source affects the behavior of the pack. The food source affects the size of the pack and, at the same time, the size of the pack determines which prey and how much of the prey is consumed.

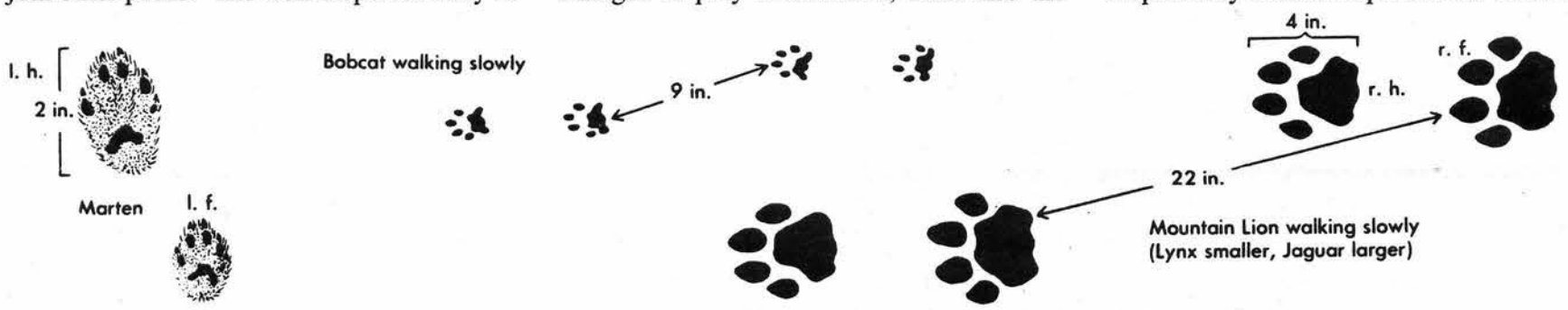
Indirectly we can approach the subject of what the numbers mean by reviewing what precautions to take in the interpretation of population numbers. For example, take a hypothetical region with a hypothetical number of 30 wolves. Say also that the 30 represents 3-5 packs. Does this mean there are 30 wolves eating, each producing 5-6+ pups yearly, invading the resources and consuming the herds?

When the wolf feeds, it doesn't feed only on the caribou, moose and other ungulates. If a pack associates with caribou migrations and is too far north to use other ungulates, it could cause caribou populations to decline periodically. Importantly, such a decline is likely to be part of a cycle that will also have its upswings. This is best illustrated in the concentrated environment of Isle Royale where despite close proximity and constrained ranges, the wolves have not extinguished the local moose population. The Isle Royale wolf's numbers respond to changes in prey abundances; otherwise the predator and prey would both have already become extinct there.

If there were the hypothetical 30 wolves in a region, counted by air and constituting the few packs, they are mostly mature animals, likely, but not all reproducing wolves. In some cases total population figures can seem larger if young of the year or subadults are included in the figures. Non reproductive adults are functionally different from the reproductive ones. Out of the 30, maybe only 3-5 females and 3-5 males are producing young. Young aren't produced automatically each year and of those born most are likely to die in their first 5 years just from natural mortalities and stresses. The non reproducing individuals consist of helpers and some single animals that aren't presently established that are living between packs .

The distribution of the animals over space and their numbers per square mile looks different when the numbers are broken down like this.

If the 30 animals were 15 males and 15 females and out of these were 5 young non reproducing individuals of each sex, the remaining 10 males and 10 females would also include individuals that are post-reproductive (seniors). This reduces the active and potentially reproducing numbers to 5-9 of each sex. If the senior male or female dies, a restructuring of the pack takes place. Previous helpers may become reproducers. And while



the unit continues to replace itself, there is a hole where one or more (if several animals are killed) helpers are lost. Help increases chances for food, care and other social functions. A pack that is reduced to solely a pair, or reduced to male or solely female plus pups, can't survive well on its own. That is in part why, despite a very successful reproduction on the part of one of the reintroduced Yellowstone females, the young were taken away to be raised in captivity when the male was shot.

The team work in a pack is due to social bonding, strengthened by the helping, playing, touching, smelling, marking, mounting, nourishing and fighting. The team work affects the food collection and the type of hunting. A pack consisting of several adults scouts the region for food. When there are superabundances, such as with lemmings, or other rodents, or when there is a caribou herd passing on its migration route, the pack has an easier food source. But such peaks are ephemeral and don't make the wolf over exploit. In fact if they did this wolves would expend too much energy and would weaken. Worse yet, they would have become extinct long ago before humans entered the scene.

When the wolf is alone hunting or the pack just consists of 2-3 animals, the selection of prey is less likely to be as ambitious as when the pack is larger. The frequency that large prey are pursued is also likely to be lower, and the use of spontaneously available alternates enter the diet.

If caribou are threatened and declining in more than a temporary cyclic demographic response, the threat is likelier to be a predator that doesn't satiate, that is not respondent to natural population controls. It is a threat that comes from the loss of the predator's sensitivity and the constant rather than just seasonal subsistence uses of the food; and it comes from the predator's own uncontrolled densities.

Wolf predation stimulates caribou herd changes. By reducing caribou densities (at worst) the wolf reduces the pathological effects of crowded herds and over grazed feeding grounds. The lowered densities increase food sources and can stimulate higher calving rates in the deer. The predation by the wolf has far fewer debilitating effects than the hunter's helicopter, or the fragmenting of the landscape changes currently enclosing southern caribou and wolf ranges.

Every human generation's remorse calls for protection for the decimated populations of past species that have romantic appeal. Yet, with even a partial recovery of a declined species, the same human generation seems to adapt to new and lowered expectations. By virtue of the contrast the species' population increases provide to previous losses, the slight increases in the animal's population numbers are enough to satisfy nostalgia. But, what are perceived to be increases in wolf numbers are, more and more, below previous population lows. The requests for predator management may in fact be responses to emotional alarms set of by the contrast of previous and recent lows with a new cyclic high, both imbedded in a long term decline.

If we take the wolf to lower population levels and lower densities than packs are, presently, the distance between individuals and between packs may become too great. The extra stresses imposed by distances needed to travel for social interaction, mating, and finding of food (appropriate to the pack's hunting capabilities) could remove the sustaining power that buffers species. The population need not reach zero to be functionally extinct. It is the irretrievable lows that are complete extinction.

The populations in the undamaged extremes of polar cold were safe and free roaming, but not any longer, unfortunately■

Reinhabiting Wild Body

by Jesse Wolf Hardin

The ReWilding

A Column of Ecosophy & Practice

The "civilized" mind imagines itself separate from the body that houses it, a conscious entity piloting an imperfect vehicle of breakable bones and needy flesh. To the contrary, wild mind, natural mind, extends well beyond the brain, with a physiological sentience that shuttles along the network of nerves, forming a true body of knowledge. It makes "sense" of the world not through intellectual analysis, but through animal senses that defy restraint, unhesitantly and intimately interacting with the rest of the Earthen body, Gaia.

The five senses, and so-called extrasensory perception, form the channels of communication between the narrowly defined self and the rest of the world. We are linked to that which we touch; held by that which surrounds us. We come to know a "thing" through its smell, taste, and appearance—not through the non-sense of extrapolative analysis. The domesticated body is deadened, "freed" of the senses, isolated not only from the processes of Nature, but from its own processes. Many of the human diseases not directly caused by technology's poisoning and irradiation of the environment are the result of our disassociation from the cycles, needs and warnings communicated by our own bodies. They are the product of our dis-ease, our lack of ease, our discomfort with our corporeal being.

People sign up for redemptive, soteriological religions that focus on the promise of an afterlife to the neglect of lived experience, and yet spend fortunes on medical technology in an effort to postpone the ride to heaven. By seeking security and avoiding danger, one misses out on opportunities for growth. When we insulate ourselves from the sensation of pain, our padding prevents the full experience of pleasure. Learning to block out the noise of sirens, we miss the subtle twitters of birds, the music of the rain, and the sound of a stranger's approaching feet. Learning to ignore the smells of asphalt and garbage rotting in the alleys, we lose the ability to discern the scent of wildflowers growing next to the sidewalk, or to pick up the aroma of a lover from afar. Eyes averted from the wino in the gutter, the blackened smokestacks and glaring chrome of commerce or the eyes of passing strangers likely miss the graceful swoop of the pigeon, the details of an important encounter, and the intricacies of turbulence on the surface of a child's swimming pool. Physical and perceptual barriers erected for our comfort and protection block sight of the interactive world and our unfulfilled animal potentials.

Wild body is sensate. The practice of its reinhabitation must involve refamiliarizing one's self with the feel and function of our flesh. The senses are what take us back into ourselves, even as they reach out and thereby enlarge us. Feel the blood pushing through your veins, the way food affects your energy, the direction of the breeze on your exposed skin. Wild body is instinctual body. Learn to tune in again to cellular wisdom, body knowledge, intuition and instinct—the will and wisdom of both the personal and planetary bodies.

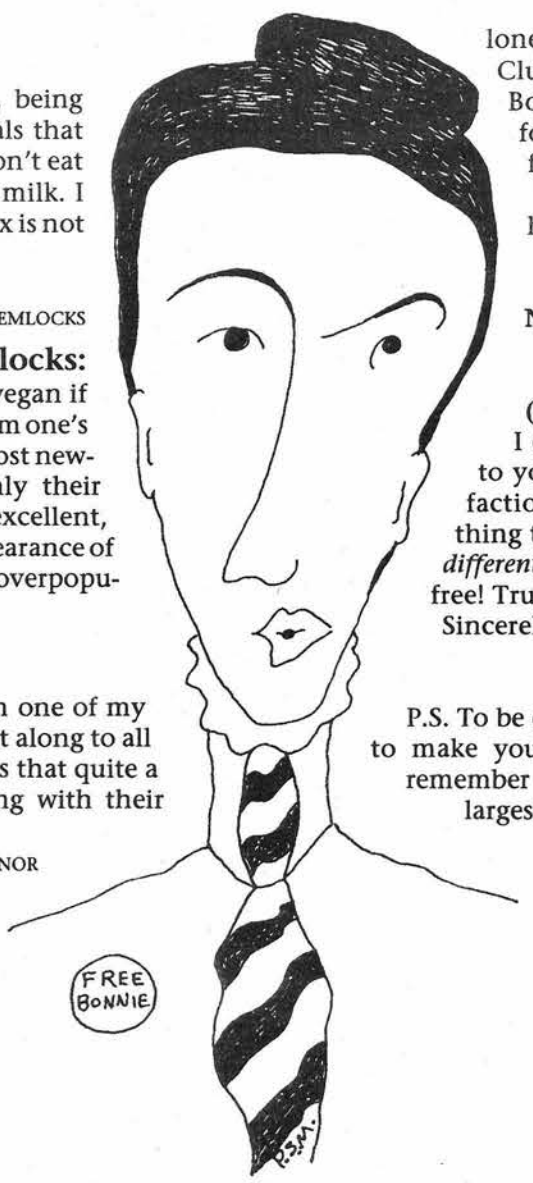
The wild body is a sexual body. Whether straight or gay, the affected androgynous or repressed celibate, male or female, young or old, sated or frustrated, the body is influenced and empowered by sexual predispositions, characteristics and drives. Whether we, our PC friends or the Pope like it or not, everyone walks around charged with the energy of their sexuality. It is the dynamic force of the universe itself—life endlessly pursuing completion, dissolution and reformation. The essential re-wilding includes women learning to feel the dropping of the egg and the onset of menses, and men responding and adjusting to the plunge and stir of their hormonal seas. All of us endlessly moving. Cycling. Spiraling. The best and the worst of us share this one sure connection to the universe—the wild body, running on the pulse of passion... on the passion to experience miraculous life.

Our reinhabitation of place starts with the reinhabitation of the wild body, which in turn begins with one's reimmersion in their bodily senses, engaging every aspect and element of this living planet, alert to everything unfolding around us, awakening every atrophied animal capacity. Owning up to our imperfections and failures, acknowledging the trauma and pain that accompanies our heightened sensitivity, is to increase the range and depth of our physical and emotional experience, including that other condition of (reward for?) our animal nature: ecstasy. So-called "ecstatics" are those who embrace themselves and the world through their senses, like every other being living in a hyper-state of awareness and bliss, punctuated by occasional but profound experiences of suffering. This is the normal state of every other wild creature, and deny it as we might, it is the state of our own unregulated selves. In this way, the wild body we each inhabit is an ecstatic organ—an organ and agent of Gaian bliss.

Wolf Hardin is a 12-year contributor to the Journal. *He's available for inspirited presentations at colleges or conferences by writing the Earthen Spirituality Project, POB 708, Reserve, NM 87830.*

Dear Miss Demeanor

Advice for the Ecologically Confused



Dear Miss Demeanor:

Is oral sex vegan?

No animal is, presumably, being hurt, but we don't eat animals that die of "natural causes." We don't eat animal products like eggs or milk. I can only conclude that oral sex is not vegan.

Sincerely,

—Horny in the Hemlocks

Dear Horny in the Hemlocks:

Well, dearie, surely one is vegan if the body fluid consumed is from one's own species. Consider that most newborn human infants eat only their mothers' milk. Oral sex is an excellent, vegan way to prevent the appearance of more of these beings on our overpopulated planet.

Gentle Readers:

I received this missive from one of my readers and thought I'd pass it along to all of you. My goodness, it seems that quite a few Earth First!ers are dealing with their hormones of late.

—Miss Demeanor

Dear Miss Demeanor,

Sometimes I think my purpose in life is to prove that yes, tree huggers do get lonely. And horny. For some of us it's a way of life.

I've tried everything to alleviate some of this lonely horniness—from the Sierra Club and Chain to Uncle Dave's Bone Balm. Well, finally I've found it. Just what every eco-freak and freakette ordered.

A person wearing a fig leaf handed me a card reading:

Hot Live Phone Sex!!!
Get On Your Knees And Call Now!!!
First 3 Minutes Free!!!
1-800-556-4878
(Ask For The Lorax)

I called. I recommend the same to you. Call many times, the satisfaction is indescribable. The best thing to do is to call from a bunch of *different* phones—that way it's always free! Trust me.

Sincerely,

—Forlorn in the Forest

P.S. To be eligible for the special rate, and to make your experience fully enjoyable, remember that Mitsubishi is the world's largest corporate forest destroyer.

Miss Demeanor responds to actual letters. Humorous questions may be sent directly to the Journal addressed to Miss Demeanor, PO Box 1415, Eugene, OR 97440.

adoption...

continued from page 3

Perhaps I am guilty of being insensitive myself. My own feelings about reproduction are very strong. I feel deep in my body that it is not right to bring another human into this world, both for the sake of other species, and for the sake of the child. I simply don't have enough hope that humans can pull it together and avoid eco-catastrophe. How can I subject a child to the future that I see? I have been known to make snide comments about reproduction to friends who are about to do it (like joking with a vegan mother-to-be that breastfeeding is really not a vegan way to feed kids), but the fact is, I really like kids, and I tend to like my friend's kids most of all. Most of my friends who breed meet common sense criteria for responsible breeding: they love their children, are financially responsible for them, they don't abandon them to the TV and they don't have more than two (or hopefully one). If these criteria are met, I don't feel it is right for me to impose my judgment of the complete hopelessness of our situation on them.

Reproduction and sex are absolutely the most contradictory and schizophrenic areas of human behavior. Food and eating offer a good analogy—you've got to do it, it's intensely pleasurable, but too much of a good thing can ruin your health. In the case of reproduction—you can ruin the health of the planet. If you have a good friend who's eating themselves to death, you might just say that's their business. But excessive reproduction affects us all and I feel I have the right to speak out about it and let people know about consequences. It's not enough just to make a choice, you have to make an informed choice. And sometimes, if you are involved with a group of committed, intense and often zealous activists trying to save the world, you will be called upon to defend your choices.

A Green Populist

An Interview with Senatorial Candidate Michael Donnelly

Interview by Justin Time

Long-time forest activist Michael Donnelly declared his candidacy in the Oregon Democratic Party primary for the open US Senate seat to replace disgraced big timber flunky Bob Packwood. Donnelly was the plaintiff in the landmark 1986 Breitenbush Cumulative Effects lawsuit which forced the United States Forest Service to consider the old-growth ecosystem as an entity unto itself and reaffirmed the public's right to challenge the decisions of the Forest Service. He filed for intervenor status in the Dwyer owl lawsuit in a failed attempt to stop the plaintiffs' "release" of sales from the injunction. Donnelly is a well-known advocate of Zero Cut and has ties to a wide range of progressive causes—human dignity, reproductive rights, Native rights, and others. He and a number of other activists recently formed Wild Oregon Water, a company that sells bottled spring water to raise funds for the environmental movement.

EF! Journal political commentator Justin Time recently conducted this interview with the candidate.

Justin Time: Most people I know have given up on the political scene. For most of us it seems hopelessly broken. Why on Earth are you running?

Michael Donnelly: I agree it's broken and it's because of the impact of big money. Nobody's looking out for the public interest anymore. It seems that every election boils down to a choice of the evil of two lessers. Look at this Democratic Party primary: Before I entered, it was merely a choice between two career politicians with two decades of congressional service between them. On their watch, we've seen the forests furiously fall and salmon all but disappear.

Peter DeFazio would now have us believe that he's the green champion. Remember the Shady Beach and Silver fires? Not too long ago he was the main proponent of fire salvage. Hell, he helped Hatfield with Section 318. Go look at the results on the landscape and then tell me whether DeFazio is worthy of any support. Interestingly enough, conservationists helped elect DeFazio when he first ran in a tough three-way primary. Once in, however, he turned on us viciously. I, personally, was the recipient of one of his patented hissy fits, even after I went out and raised substantial funds for him in that very race and I'll never forgive him.

Now Ron Wyden, he's the invisible man when it comes to natural resources. Here he is, in the safest of districts [Portland], and he's never even appeared on the radar standing up for the planet. In Oregon, where the fate of forest-dependent species is the single most important issue, where's Ron? Wyden, like Clinton, is another Democratic blow-dry chameleon—an ambitious hack of the worst sort.

Basically, I'm running because I just could no longer sit by and see the choice boiling down to more of the same and more of the same-lite. At least in this race, I have someone I can vote for.

JT: Is there a split in the forest movement between the supporters of Zero Cut and "sell out" wimps?

MD: Many people are confused about this issue as there is an apparent split along these lines. However, a historical perspective shows that the split is much more complex than that. All the battles in the forest movement have basically been between two groups—white men who can't dance and everyone else.

JT: Some people are referring to regional coalitions that are being funded and instigated by the Pew Charitable Trust as "the pukes." Is the Pew Foundation in your view a positive force in the environmental movement, or not?

MD: I have heard the term. Just as big money has had a pernicious impact on our democracy, so has it had a similar impact on our movement. When groups, like the owl suit plaintiffs, take funds from foundations that have tens of millions of dollars in holdings in resource extraction and military stocks and bonds, and then give up timber sales, that are then bought by the same multinational timber companies whose stock provided the funds... well, it's a serious issue that should be vigorously debated.

Here's how it works: The W. Alton Jones Foundation gave the plaintiffs money that it got from its millions of dollars in holdings in Boise Cascade, MAXXAM, Louisiana Pacific and Georgia Pacific (to name a few). The plaintiffs then cooperated with Clinton, who then signed over Sugarloaf to... Boise Cascade. Mere coincidence? I don't think so. Big foundation grants are increasingly just like those appropriations bills that keep coming out of Hatfield's committees—there's a lot of money for mapping projects, white papers and monitoring, but it always comes with riders attached. When you're getting grants for monitoring, no ifs ands or buts, you've lost.

Some have said, "The only thing wrong with tainted money is there t'aint enough of it." I simply cannot accept this ends-justifies-the-means thinking. And, I think it has been clearly proven that it precludes the ends we wish to attain.

JT: Some people have come to the conclusion that most people don't really love their country. What else can you conclude if you take a good look at what's going on all over the place. Do you think that anyone who really loved their country could possibly do what we have been doing to it?

MD: Obviously, many people live by a short-sighted ethic that sadly approximates the notorious bumper-sticker, "We're spending our children's inheritance." Last weekend I visited Warner Creek and was sickened by the devastation already blighting the landscape. If another country had done this to our forests we'd probably declare war on them.

JT: The left, unions, progressive movement, the Democratic Party and populism are practically defunct, having been demoralized and discredited under a constant barrage of right-wing hate propaganda and corporate perfidy. Nevertheless, local activists continue to enter into active partnerships at the community level to bring about constructive change. Do you think this is productive?

MD: I support people working it out on the local level and, if all the progressive movements you named can find common ground, there'd be a lot less injustice in the world. I only caution people when working together in "partnerships" not to let such efforts degenerate into lowest common denominator consensus.

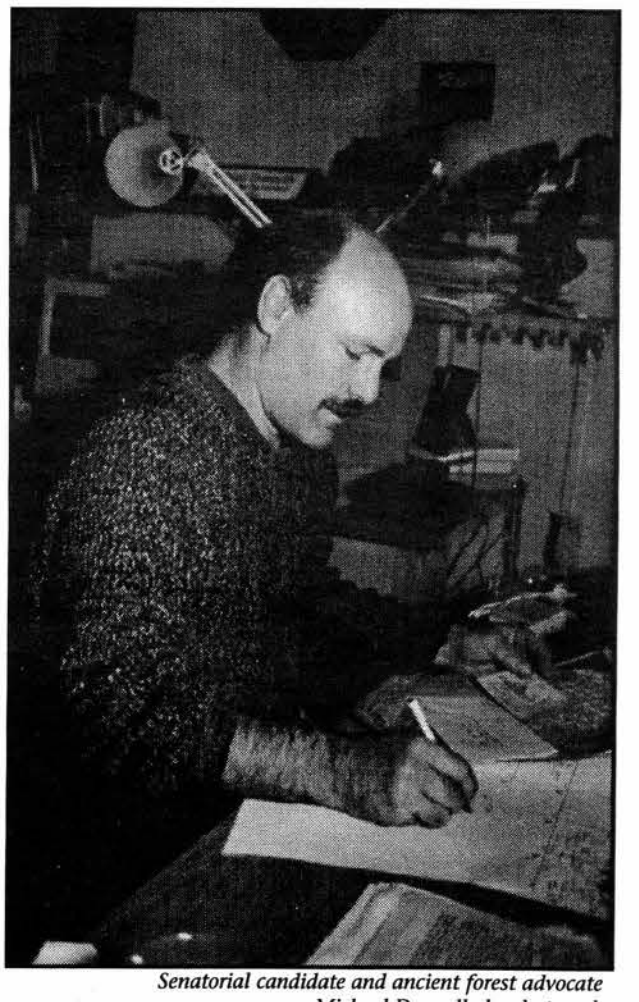
JT: What is your view of globe-trotting multinational corporate raiders?

MD: I'm in favor of breaking up the mega-corps. Unfortunately, with NAFTA and GATT (both championed by Ron Wyden, by the way), it now appears that the big transnationals have become supranationals and are beholden to no country's laws.

JT: There is a disturbing and growing tendency of proto-fascist Christian cults to spread the gospel that "We don't have to worry about ecosystems because when the Rapture comes we will all go up in the sky to meet Jesus. Earth won't matter and we might as well use it up now." What is your view of the Jesus and fetus cults?

MD: Such Watt-esque dominion theology is morally bankrupt and has always provided cover for those that wage war on the Earth and indigenous peoples—and we certainly don't need any more unwanted humans being born. However, Christianity does have its Earth stewardship wing, and its proponents need to speak out more forcefully about ecocide. The commodification of the sacred has no place in the ethics of any thoughtful spiritual person.

JT: Some may say that the basis of America's problems are over-development, over-consumption, over-population, over-corporatization, over-domestication, oversimplification and over-commodification, and neither wing of the business party nor the national environmental community ever addresses these issues because they have been compromised by taking corporate contributions. What is a reasonable balance between our economy and retaining a productive and vibrant environment that supports a viable complement of nature's creatures?



Senatorial candidate and ancient forest advocate Michael Donnelly hard at work

MD: You've named the problem. As to your question, I simply do not know. With the current system with species falling off the edge daily, with a huge hole in the ozone layer increasing in size, with over 90 percent of the original natural world no longer intact, I'm deeply concerned that we'll never solve it and achieve what the Buddhists call right livelihood. I worry that our children won't have enough pieces of the puzzle left.

JT: What is your view of property rights?

MD: Property ownership is a responsibility, not just a basket of rights. Those who engage in persistent abuse of land should have their property confiscated, just the same as the state removes children from the custody of parents who engage in child abuse.

JT: If property owners are to be compensated when the state's activities result in "takings," then shouldn't the public be compensated when its activities create "givings" to private property owners?

MD: There are three notions—takings, givings and puttings back, the third being that people who get should put things back. When the government builds a freeway interchange next to someone's commercial property, you don't hear any call for that "giving" to be compensated to the taxpayers, now do you?

JT: If, by some miracle, you're elected, what will you do?

MD: The first thing I'll do is introduce legislation to repeal the phony salvage rider. Then I'll spend every waking hour working to eliminate big money from politics, because if we can't do that and do it quick, it's just a matter of when, not if, we say good-bye to not only democracy, but to life on Earth.

Zeroing In on a Solution

BY PHIL NANAS

All this contention over "Zero Cut": Let's get on with what we really need to do and quit arguing over what to call it. With 95% of our native forests already destroyed, my idea of a good compromise (an oxymoron at best) is to protect the 5% still standing and restore at least 45% of the rest! I have yet to hear even the most moderate "environmentalist" advocate trashing any more of our life-supporting environment. The argument among environmentalists doesn't seem to be about what we need to survive, but rather how we get there.

First, I *must* challenge anything but a Zero Cut position. It boils down to one question: What are public lands for? Shall we preserve and restore them so they can continue to support life or shall we let our natural heritage be converted to short-term profits for a local or corporate few? Do we liquidate the last 5% of our biological savings account and call it a profit?

The Native Forest Council coined the sound-bite Zero Cut, but certainly did not come up with the concept alone. There seems to be some criticism by those who do not understand the concept or what was expressed in the original Native Forest Protection Act (contact us for a copy). Some people seem to fear that Zero Cut is absolute and would not allow the logging they deem necessary for restoration purposes and human consumption. They worry: Where will the cut come from? There are many answers; I will present a few.

An entire section of the Native Forest Protection Acts was devoted to restoration. Restoration can provide employment and retraining opportunities for those loggers who can't "get a job" (as they are so fond of yelling at us). Some monocrop tree plantations may have to be logged to restore balance, but this experiment should begin on private lands. However, when I look at all the "management" humans have done, in a continuous effort to fix their past management failures, I usually conclude that leaving it up to Mother Nature is best.

Many in the forest reform movement have the goal of achieving "sustainable forestry." I don't know two foresters who agree on a definition of "sustainable." If professional foresters can't figure it out, how can we sell it to the general public? Seventy-four percent of the timberland in this country is privately owned, as is the vast majority of what is considered "productive" timberland. The last remaining ancient forests exist almost exclusively on public lands in the West. They have survived because they are remote and difficult to reach. These lands are generally steep, at high elevation, with unstable soils and low productivity. Are these the sites on which we should try the great "sustainable forestry" experiment? The time for that was 20 to 50 years ago when there were still some productive sites left on public lands. To try "sustainable forestry" on what is left of public lands is to doom it to failure! If we are ever going to achieve "sustainable forestry," it is essential that we end public lands logging. We must cut off the timber industry's supply of subsidized logs and free roads. If we end logging on public lands, the timber industry's land value will increase and they will be able to afford to steward instead of rape their own land.

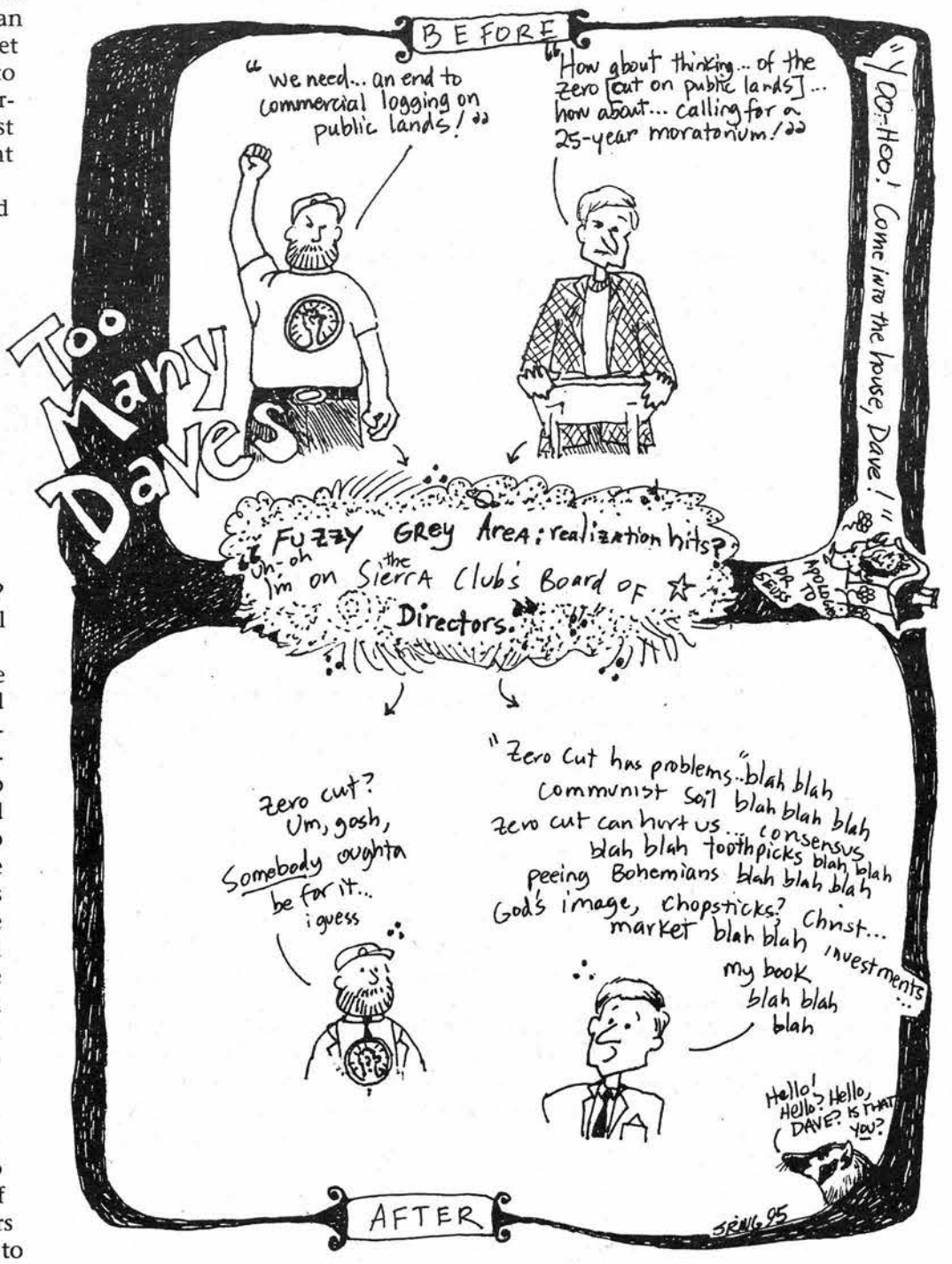
Zero Cut doesn't have to mean no cut or no wood products. There is plenty that gets cut regardless of what happens on public land. Only 12-14% of our timber cut comes from public lands. Yet roughly 50% of what is cut on public lands in the Northwest is exported as minimally processed forest products. Even though we have a law against the export of raw logs from public lands, they can be exported once they have changed hands. Merches, cants, chips and pulp also account for much of the export volume. With the amount of chipping and pulping going on in the East, I bet the national export average is now even higher.

Approximately 50% of the national cut becomes paper products. This is clearly unnecessary considering that a number of alternative fibers could be used that are less toxic to process and could be grown sustainably. Also, between 50-60% of the waste volume in our landfills is wood and paper fiber. There would be a market for recycled products if market incentives were developed so that virgin fiber wasn't cheaper than recycled fiber. Then recycling could really work.

When I add up all these pieces, it leads me to believe that if we banned exports of minimally processed forest products (like most nations already do), developed and legalized alternative fibers for paper, and had a market incentive recycling program, we'd have more than enough "cut" to go around.

As for firewood and pole cutting for local residents, and whatever else some of us may want from our public lands, let those who wish to use the resource prove that it will not deplete or hinder the natural ecosystem process. (I personally believe that native people should have the right to do "traditional gathering" on public lands if it isn't for mass profit) Exceptions to the rule can always be made and will inevitably be part of any law. It is the government's job to make the compromise and we can certainly expect it but should never offer it. When involved in any negotiation, positioning is very important. It seems obvious to ask for more than you need, or at the very least what you need, in order to achieve something even close.

How do we get there? Zero Cut is now outdated. A public lands debate seems easily winnable because every "American" has a vested interest in it and should be pissed off that they are paying for exploitation of their public resources. This doesn't mean we ignore private lands in asking for Zero Cut of public forests. We must simultaneously call for sustainable timber practices on private land and perhaps a Zero Cut bill on what little is left of our public land. A "Bryant" bill or "clearcut restraining act" would be appropriate on private land. The "clearcut bill" campaign should not end, but should be focused where it can make the most difference.


BEFORE
"we need... an end to commercial logging on public lands!"
"How about thinking... of the zero [cut on public lands]... how about... calling for a 25-year moratorium!"
"Yoo-Hoo! Come into the house, Dave!"
Too Many Daves
FUZZY GREY AREA: realization hits? Uh-oh I'm on the Sierra Club's Board of Directors.
"Zero Cut has problems.." blah blah communist soil blah blah blah zero cut can hurt us... consensus blah blah toothpicks blah blah peeing Bohemians blah blah blah God's image, chopsticks? Christ... market blah blah investments...
Zero cut? Um, gosh, Somebody oughta be for it.. i guess
my book blah blah blah
Hello! Hello? Hello, DAVE? IS THAT YOU?
AFTER

It is also not just about logging. We recognize the damages done by grazing, mining, oil drilling, and on, and on. We need something that ends all destructive resource extraction from public lands and restores and protects them for posterity!

To even begin to re-frame the debate, we need a unified message that articulates our goals not in terms of our individual strategies, but in terms of shared values. In this way we can gain public support. This allows each group to continue their current work while tying us together with a national message. This message should not undercut the work of any individual group. Individuals can support the vision and reiterate it publicly at every opportunity while continuing to work on what they feel is feasible in their community. But we must always keep our eyes on the prize.

To these ends, the Native Forest Council is interested in hearing from any individuals or groups (not just "environmental" ones) that would want to work within such a "coalition." It is to be a "no compromise" coalition putting foward the strongest message possible. We must draw a line in the sand and be a coalition of "advocates" for what the Earth needs, not for what is politically realistic. That is the only way to level the "political playing field." It must be a broad-based movement, if we are ever to wrench our government from the grasp of the corporations. Currently we have a political race of "big business Republicans" vs. "big business Democrats" vs. a third party of "bigger business—Perot" and a fourth party of "biggest business—Forbes." We must certainly expose and change the current realities if we are ever to get anywhere. It can be done, as our adversaries have shown us, by never giving up, and continually repeating simple, straightforward messages that honestly state what we want.

We have to begin somewhere and the time certainly was yesterday. It may be necessary to start a whole new movement not called the "environmental movement" to separate ourselves from those who see lesser environmental losses as environmental gains. Nothing hurts us more than to call defeat a victory when survival is at stake. We must join forces and take a stand for what really needs to happen to move in the right direction. Can we afford to do anything less?

To get involved, contact Phil Nanas, Native Forest Council, PO Box 2171, Eugene, OR 97402; (541) 688-2600, fax 461-2156, e-mail: zerocut2@aol.com

JUDGE RULES GRIZ RECOVERY PLAN ILLEGAL

Grizzly bears benefited from a September 29, 1995, ruling by United States District Judge for the District of Columbia Judge Paul L. Friedman. The judge sided with environmentalists on three cases regarding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) management of the threatened bear. All three cases have been pending for over a year and challenged inadequate management and recovery plans for the bear.

In response to a lawsuit led by the Biodiversity Legal Foundation (BLF), the Fund for Animals, and the Swan View Coalition, regarding a severely deficient Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan (GBRP), Judge Friedman ruled that the FWS violated the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and "acted in a manner that is arbitrary and capricious" by "issuing a Recovery Plan that fails to establish objective, measurable criteria which, when met, would result in a determination, in accordance with the provisions of the ESA, that the grizzly bear be removed from the threatened species list." The ruling will impede efforts by the Clinton Administration to "delist" the species prematurely and expose the animals to continuing habitat destruction, sport hunting, and other destructive activities. The National Audubon Society had also filed a similar, but less encompassing, lawsuit.

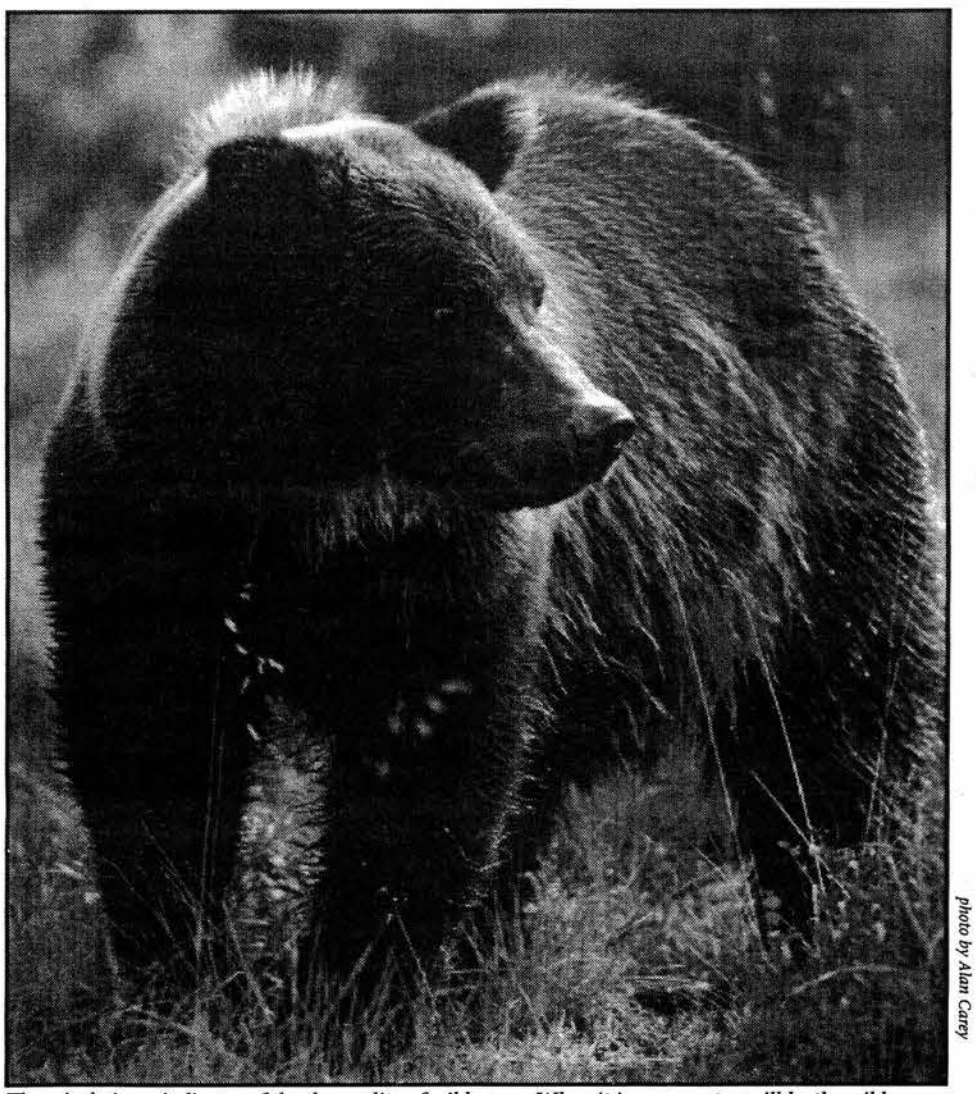
"This is the first time a species recovery plan has been successfully challenged in court," said Eric Glitzenstein, attorney for the BLF and the Fund. "Our victory sets precedent that the Fish and Wildlife Service is required by law to base its recovery plans on scientific data and objective evidence of real recovery—not on the desires of those who wish to hasten delisting for their own purposes." Judge Friedman's decision essentially struck down parts of the FWS' Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan as illegal under the ESA. Specifically, he overturned a major portion of the FWS' criteria for establishing when the grizzly bear should be considered as recovered and ready to be delisted. The FWS' recovery plan used population goals within each grizzly ecosystem; when met, these numeric goals were to signify that the grizzly bear had recovered. Judge Friedman found that these criteria do not adequately measure the bear's recovery, and struck them down because the FWS failed to show that meeting its targets would demonstrate that threats to the grizzly bear have been alleviated.

Judge Friedman held that the FWS recovery criteria failed to measure adequately the effect of grizzly bear habitat quality and quantity on recovery. He pointed out that the criteria do not "assess present or threatened destruction, modification or curtailment of the grizzly bear's habitat or range," critical factors in a determination of the potential for recovery.

Judge Friedman rejected parts of the grizzly recovery plan because they failed to address the threat of disease to bear populations. The plan also failed to include recovery criteria that addresses the threat caused to grizzly populations stemming from bear/human conflicts when bears prey on livestock.

Other deficiencies in the FWS Recovery Plan that were spotlighted in the decision include inadequate criteria for assessing the adequacy or inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms to protect grizzly populations, and failure to consider the effects of geographic and genetic isolation on the bear's recovery and long-term survival.

By finding that important parts of the current grizzly bear recovery plan violate the Endangered Species Act, Judge Friedman has helped halt premature efforts to delist the Yellowstone grizzly bear population. Those efforts have been tied to agency allegations that the Yellowstone population has recovered because the recovery targets set forth in the plan were being met. Judge Friedman rejected the use of only these surrogate measures for evaluating the biological health of grizzly populations.



The grizzly is an indicator of the the quality of wilderness. When it is gone, so too will be the wilderness.

photo by Alan Carey

Entities pushing for the premature delisting of the grizzly under the ESA (large economic interests, the FWS and a few state wildlife agencies) have attempted to cover up the fact that habitat quality and conditions for the great bear have continued to deteriorate over the past decade. Eventually, grizzly bear numbers will decline to match the amount of suitable, secure habitat available in each grizzly bear recovery ecosystem.

Judge Friedman gave the FWS 90 days to reconsider those portions of the 1993 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan found to be contrary to the dictates of the Endangered Species Act.

The other two decisions by Judge Friedman dealt with the failure of the FWS to rule appropriately on petitions filed by Jasper Carlton and the Biodiversity Legal Foundation to reclassify the grizzly bear populations of the Selkirk ecosystem and the Cabinet-Yaak ecosystem from a threatened status to an endangered status. Judge Friedman ruled in favor of the plaintiffs in these cases, finding that the FWS' decisions were illegal and that refusal to elevate these isolated populations of grizzly bears from threatened to endangered status was unsupported by the factual record, the scientific record and the law.

The Selkirk Mountains, located in northern Idaho and eastern Washington, are home to a small, and probably isolated, grizzly bear population numbering only 22-36 bears. Carlton argued in his formal petition that this population is critically endangered and requires improved protection.

The FWS' refusal to reclassify the Selkirk grizzly bear population from threatened to endangered status was based upon an assumption that human-caused grizzly bear mortality is the only factor limiting population growth, and that human-caused mortality is decreasing. Nor did the FWS disclose that the US Forest Service has failed to provide the bear with adequate habitat security in the Selkirk ecosystem.

In overturning the FWS' decision, Judge Friedman rejected the agency's position that bear deaths caused by humans are decreasing, stating "the FWS should have been aware of, but ignored, evidence showing that human-caused mortality had increased in 1992."

Judge Friedman was not persuaded by the agency's argument that existing "regulatory mechanisms," which include the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, are adequately addressing the major threats to the Selkirk grizzlies. He noted that the management programs have failed to result in the stabilization of the population or decreased human-caused mortalities. Therefore, the FWS' reliance upon the adequacy of its regulatory program was unfounded.

The court also held that the FWS failed to consider threats to the Selkirk population caused by its small size, stating that "even if the FWS is correct that the grizzly population is stable, this does not necessarily imply that the stable population is large enough to withstand certain threats." Those threats include the effects of fires, disease, food availability, and inbreeding on reproduction and survivorship.

Regarding the population's stability, Judge Friedman noted that the FWS never considered whether "the grizzlies' rate of reproduction and survival is sufficient to make up for the loss of grizzly population from human-caused mortality."

The grizzly bear population in the Cabinet/Yaak ecosystem in northwestern Montana consists of only about 15 bears. In 1992, in response to Carlton's petition, the FWS determined that the population was below viability levels and warranted reclassification from threatened to endangered. The agency did not pursue the reclassification, however, on the grounds that this proposed listing decision was precluded by work on other species.

Judge Friedman determined that a decision to delay action on a listing petition must be justified by evidence of other priorities and diligent work on other pending listing proposals. He went on to rule that the FWS' "warranted but precluded" decision was illegal because the FWS failed to demonstrate that it was, in fact, "actively working on other pending proposals to list, reclassify or delist other species and that it is making expeditious progress on such other proposals."

Due to excessive logging, mining, road building, and the cumulative impacts of human development activities in the Kootenai National Forest, the grizzly bear has barely been hanging on in the Cabinet/Yaak ecosystem. Although there is general agreement that the bear is critically biologically endangered in this unique forest ecosystem, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has refused, up to this time, to provide the bear with the level of protection Congress and the American people intended it to have. As a result, the FWS has allowed the Forest Service to continue its degradation and fragmentation of grizzly bear habitat. Recently proposed huge salvage logging sales in the Kootenai National Forest will further threaten this vulnerable grizzly bear population.

Attorneys playing a key role in arguing these important cases were Eric R. Glitzenstein of Meyer and Glitzenstein in Washington, D.C. and Dave Honnold of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

—BIODIVERSITY LEGAL FOUNDATION

Shoot Hoop, Not Grizzlies

This winter, the "sport" of trophy hunting will collide with professional basketball in cities across North America .

The Grizzly Project, based in Nelson, British Columbia, is taking on the new NBA franchise team, the Vancouver Grizzlies. The group condemns the team's marketing strategy and charges them with complicity in the ongoing slaughter of the bear.

The basketball team is targeting children in their marketing campaign, with a mass-marketed cartoon logo depicting an attacking bear. The reality is the opposite: Grizzlies typically shy away from encounters with humans. This harmful image serves only to further the myth of a *dangerous* predator and can be found on everything from McDonald's french fries' containers and Coke cups, to plastic pencil cases and other commodities for kids.

The Grizzly Project deplores the senseless marketing of the fierce grizzly image, because the team undermines necessary protection of the species through its collaboration with the government. The public, brainwashed with images of ferocity, reinforces the mindset that allows the continuation of the attack on the grizzly nation.

Environmental activists who live in American cities with NBA teams are being invited to participate in actions which follow the Grizzlies' away game schedule. Their inaugural season kicks off in November and continues through April, 1996.

The Great Bear is under siege, surrounded by logging and petroleum drilling, with 11,000 kilometers of new roads punched through BC's wilderness each year. One acre of forest falls from clear-cutting every 12 seconds. Grizzlies are driven from their best habitats, which are sliced up for industrial exploitation, and are stalked and killed by hunters and greedy poachers. Each year as many as 700 grizzlies are killed by legal and illegal hunting, with an estimated population of only 6,000-7,000 remaining. Less than 900 grizzlies live south of the Canadian border.

In June, 1995, the BC government announced a long-awaited provincial "grizzly management strategy." After lobbying for two years to stop legal trophy killing, the Grizzly Project was disappointed. In fact, the government plan, backed by more than $200,000

of pledged support from the new NBA Grizzlies team, is devastatingly weak, due to the guide-outfitters and forest industry lobby. Proposed grizzly "sanctuaries" (management areas) would first get approved by the Ministry of Forests, and would permit clearcuts, mining, roads, etc.

The Vancouver Grizzlies' new "gladiator's arena," General Motors Place, owned by Orca Sports & Entertainment of Seattle, seats 17,000 customers. The "virtual wilderness" fed to spectators includes a pre-game video depicting BC's wildlife species, projected on massive video systems above the court. The environmental appropriation in the marketing mix will make for a profitable business, while in reality, sports fans and residents in North American cities remain unaware of the ongoing slaughter.

The Grizzly Project also aims to expose the truth about the "SuperNatural British Columbia" tourism slogan by the BC government. The group also questions the scientific logic and ethics of the annual $28 million "lethal" tourism sector of guided trophy hunting safaris, controlled by international business elites.

Take part in actions in your city and watch for a collision between the business of hunting and the business of basketball. The campaign has a budget to cover expenses for demonstrations, including ticket money to get into the game, and bail money to get you out of jail! We are looking for activists to join the campaign when it rolls through their town. To receive a campaign kit and Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers Grizzly video, call the Grizzly Project toll-free from anywhere in the US or Canada, (800) 836-5501, or email grizzly@worldtel.com. Our office phone/fax is (604) 355-2327.

—The Grizzly Project

Coming Soon to a Town Near You!

November	Seattle 21	**February**	Detroit 26
LA 16	Houston 26	Utah 5	Utah 29
New York 19	Dallas 28	Phoenix 20	**April**
Charlotte 24	**January**	**March**	Portland 2
Miami 2	Golden State 9	Denver 2	LA 5
Minnesota 28	Milwaukee 22	Utah 5	Houston 9
December	Chicago 24	Sacramento 11	Sacramento 10
LA 1	Toronto 25	Minnesota 17	Denver 19
Phoenix 5	Washington 27	Atlanta 20	LA 21
Sacramento 18	Philadelphia 29	Indiana 22	
	Boston 31	Cleveland 24	

Environmental Politics

continued from the front page

to be louder and meaner. This shouldn't be very difficult given the level of support for environmental issues. An ABC News/*Washington Post* poll showed that 79 percent of respondents thought that "the federal government should have the right to prevent the owners of private land from developing the land if that development would involve harming or polluting the environment."

In an ABC News/*Washington Post* poll, a whopping 70 percent said that the government has not gone far enough to protect the environment. That's not 70 percent for maintaining the status quo, that's 70 percent for strengthening existing regulations. Relating specifically to the ESA, 75 percent in the ABC/*Post* poll say that the existing law has either struck the right balance or not gone far enough.

If the right-wing could fight the environmental movement, a Democratic president and a Democratic Congress to a standstill in 1994 when Republicans were in the minority and had minimal public support, national environmental groups could surely do the same with such a whopping majority of public opinion in 1995.

National environmental groups should have proactively pushed for reauthorization of a strengthened ESA when we had a Democratic Congress and President, but instead they worked hard at doing nothing. If they were willing to wait when they could have been victorious, then they should wait now as opposed to supporting legislation which would weaken the ESA.

Instead, several national groups took the path of least resistance and supported legislation which would have weakened the existing ESA. There were recently two bills under consideration by the House Resources Committee. The Pombo-Young bill, HR 2275 was described by Eric Glitzenstein, a leading environmental attorney, as an "unmitigated disaster" and is supported by the most rabid anti-environmentalists in Congress. The other bill, HR 2374, sponsored by Representative Wayne Gilchrest (R-MD) was described by Glitzenstein as a "mitigated disaster." While the Endangered Species Coalition, the 263 member coalition working to protect the ESA, did not take a position on the bills, several of the national groups, including The Wilderness Society, The National Wildlife Federation and Defenders of Wildlife supported the Gilchrest bill.

Glitzenstein said, "The Gilchrest bill must be seen for what it is—a short-sighted, poorly drafted... bill which will inevitably severely impede, rather than facilitate, efforts at the conservation and recovery of endangered and threatened species." Glitzenstein notes that some provisions of the bill would weaken implementation of the ESA so that even under a friendly administration there would be "myriad new opportunities for those hostile to the Act to delay, complicate and prevent its effective administration." His opinion is shared by several other environmental attorneys. Despite the support of national organizations, the Gilchrest bill was defeated in committee, but Pombo-Young, the "unmitigated disaster," passed by a vote of 27-17 and is headed ultimately for a floor vote.

Although support for the Gilchrest bill may have had some strategic value, it sets a bad precedent for a bottom line standard for reauthorization. Support of the Gilchrest bill is yet another example of national environmental groups yielding to a false reality created by opponents of endangered species protection without attempting to influence it in any way. With the level of public support and potential for grassroots pressure, national environmental groups should stand for nothing less than a stronger ESA. The big environmental groups need to stop talking about "political reality" and start creating a new reality that reflects the overwhelming public support for preserving the environment!

The only answer to weakening the Act in any way should be a strong, unyielding NO! There is absolutely no excuse for anything less. Once again, grassroots leaders and activists are going to have to hold Congress and the national groups accountable for the fate of a law so strongly supported by the American people. Politically speaking, the worst of times can be the best of times. In other words, although it may seem counter-intuitive, it is usually easier to mobilize grassroots support in the face of a hostile Congress like the one with which we are faced today.

Obviously, if the Pombo-Young bill or its Senate counterpart can be defeated outright, it should be, but if the headcount in the House and Senate is solidly against a decent reauthorization bill, the only effective strategy is a defensive end-game. The national groups need to work with grassroots groups to apply unprecedented pressure on Clinton to veto anything less than a strengthened ESA. I'm talking about a nationwide grassroots strategy of protest marches, constituent meetings, letters and phone calls by the hundreds of thousands. Clinton needs this type of pressure to sustain his resolve, and he cannot ignore it in an election year if it comes from a strong, unified voice. National groups will also need to apply similar pressure to ensure that the right-wing doesn't have enough votes to override a veto.

The strategy is simple, but it would require a decision at the highest level that the national groups should come together, put aside their selfish interests and really work together without compromise to preserve the Endangered Species Act. Coalitions are a great idea in theory. But, the Endangered Species Coalition can only work if there is a decision by the chief executive officers of the major national environmental organizations to come to the table offering money, lists of supporters, as well as technical and staff support to the Endangered Species Coalition.

The kind of world our children inherit may well depend upon the ability of national environmental organizations to recognize their problems and radically alter their behavior. They should realize that protecting the environment is not for sissies and fight the way environmentalists used to fight—in the old days. Remember those days, when environmentalists used to win against all odds? With the odds strongly favoring environmental protection, it's not too late to get tough and to live up to the legend... yet.

Karyn Strickler is the former Director of the National Endangered Species Coalition

EARTH LIBERATION PRISONERS

JIM CHAMBERS and STUART EDWARDS

In February, 1995, Jim and Stuart were arrested and charged with sabotaging diggers and cranes at the M11 Link Road construction site near London. They deny any involvement in the sabotage (causing £50,000 damage). Both were found guilty and sentenced to 18 months each. An appeal is in the works.

Write separate letters to: Jim Chambers PV2504 and Stuart Edwards PB1864, HMP Pentonville, Caledonian Road, London, N7 8TT, ENGLAND.

KEN SARO-WIWA

(Address Unknown) Ken is a nonviolent environmental activist who has been set up by the Nigerian government for murder. Ken is also a leading member of the Ogoni tribe which is trying to reclaim its land from Shell Oil. During a disturbance in which Nigerian troops attacked protesters in May of 1994, Ken was framed for murder. Ken has suffered terrible torture at the hands of the secret police, been thrown into solitary confinement, and left to bleed. Through international pressure and media exposure, the Nigerian government was forced to allow Ken into a military hospital for treatment, but he is still in custody. We ask that folks write the Nigerian government immediately and ask for his immediate release and all charges to be dropped. In the US write to the Embassy of Nigeria at 2201 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 822-1500; in Britain, write the High Commissioner, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2B 5NX, ENGLAND.

MILTON BORN WITH A TOOTH

Milton Born with a Tooth is currently appealing a 16-month jail sentence for firing shots during a police raid on tribal protesters. The Canadian government has plans to dam the Oldham River, which runs through the Peigan Nation. The group of Peigans, known as the Lonefighter Society, has been vigorously resisting dam construction and in September, 1990 eighty armed "tactical squad" officers invaded Peigan territory and surrounded the Lonefighter camp. Milton fired two shots in the air to warn the police. Six days later, Milton was arrested. Over the last four years, Milton has been given another six charges for firearm offenses and in September, 1994 he was sentenced to another 16 months. The Mother Earth Defense Fund is representing Milton. Write to Milton c/o MEDF, Box 53, 10024-82 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1Z3, CANADA.

PAUL S.

In May of 1994, Paul was sentenced to two years and nine months for sabotaging 18 bulldozers over a three-year period. The Dutch ELF have carried on without Paul, and numerous actions have continued protesting road construction. Send Paul thank yous and letters of support at Paul S., c/o EYFA International, PO Box 92066, 1090 AB, Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS.

MOVE

MOVE is a mainly black, radical, eco-vegetarian organization that opposes all forms of exploitation of animals and the Earth. Acting on their beliefs, MOVE uses imaginative tactics of disruption to fight against the brutality and racism of the state and multinational corporations.

Mumia Abu-Jamal is on death row for allegedly shooting a policeman. Other MOVE members currently in prison were arrested after the FBI and the BATF bombed their house and claimed the MOVE members (trapped in the basement) shot a policeman. (In both instances there is overwhelming evidence that proves their innocence.)

For too long these prisoners have been forgotten by the environmental and animal rights movement, so please write them and let them know that you support their movement.

CHARLES SIMS AFRICA No. Am 4975
PO Box 244, Graterford, PA 19426-0244
DELBERT ORR AFRICA
No. Am 4985, Drawer K, Dallas, PA 18612
EDWARD GOODMAN AFRICA
No. Am 4974, PO Box 200
Camp Hill, PA 17011-0200
DEBBIE SIMS AFRICA No. Am 006307
JANET HOLLOWAY AFRICA No. Am 006308
JANINE PHILLIPS AFRICA No. Am 006309
MERLE AUSTIN AFRICA No. Am 006306
(write each of them separately at:)
451 Fullerton Avenue
Cambridge Springs, PA 16403 1238
MICHAEL DAVIS AFRICA
No. 4973, Drawer R, 1100 Pike Street
Huntington, PA 16652 -1112
WILLIAM PHILLIPS AFRICA No. Am 4984
PO Box A, Bellafonte, PA 16823
MUMIA ABU-JAMAL No. Am 8335
SCI Green, 1040 E. Roy Furman Highway
Waynesburg, PA 15370-8090

CAPTAIN PAUL WATSON JAILED!

On October 10, Captain Paul Watson, head of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, was sentenced to 30 days in jail by a Newfoundland court on the charge of criminal mischief.

The conviction stemmed from an incident that occurred in July of 1993 just outside Canadian territorial waters. Watson ordered a Cuban trawling fleet to leave the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, the spawning ground of the North Atlantic cod, which has been decimated by overfishing in recent years. Charged with three counts of criminal mischief, Watson was found not guilty of the charges of endangering the lives and crew of the Cuban trawler or his own vessel, with a guilty verdict on the lesser charge of "simple mischief" for allowing Sea Shepherd crew to douse the decks of the Cuban trawler with a foul-smelling stink bomb, forcing the ship to halt its fishing activities.

In handing down the 30-day sentence and the $35 fine, the judge said, "This is to send a message that Canadian citizens cannot take the law into their own hands to interfere with foreign overfishing. Some may say that he (Watson) is a patriot, but this is simply the breaking of the law, and no Canadian has the right to take the law into their own hands."

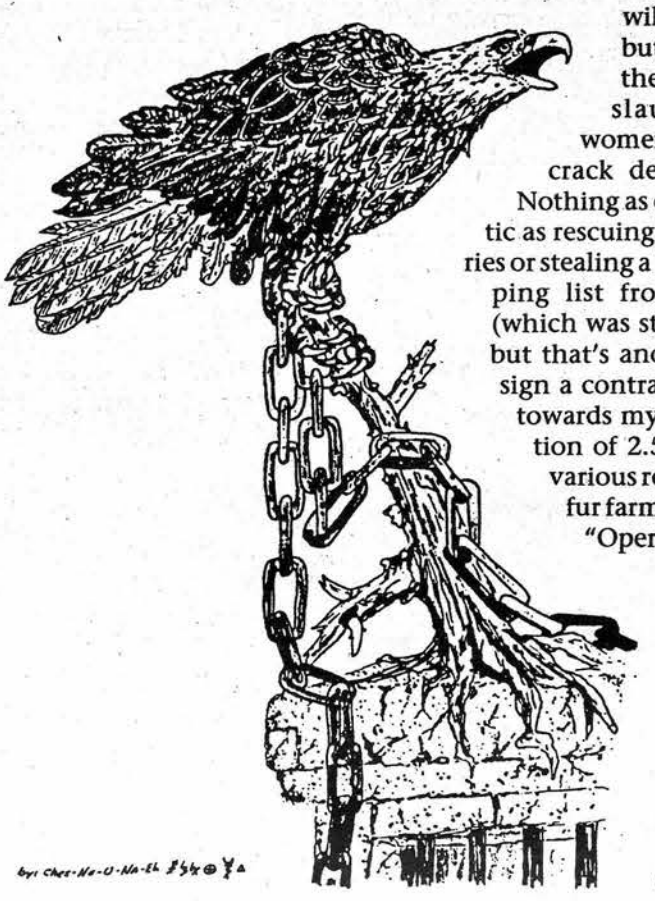
For more information contact the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society at (310) 301-7325, fax (310) 574-3161, in Canada phone (604) 688-7325.

A LETTER FROM ROD CORONADO

Full Moon, Dead Indian's Day

Dear Friends,

Just finished the [*EF! Journal*] Mabon '95 issue, which I will circulate to other interested folks here. I'm sitting here facing the setting sun as it falls behind Mt. Graham, did you know she is a sacred site to us Yaquis as well? We used to come to her to gather medicine, meditate and pray to the enchanted spirits here. We would see our noble enemies the Apache entrenched in prayer, yet we would never engage them in battle because of the religious significance of the place. Anyway, I couldn't think of a better place to be for the next four years, except, of course, a few days ride west in my little pueblo, the Yaqui rez.



There's folks here who will be out sooner than I, but they have committed the simple acts of man-slaughter (probably women), heroin, cocaine and crack dealing and smuggling. Nothing as dangerous or as terroristic as rescuing animals from laboratories or stealing a 7th Cavalryman's shopping list from the Little Bighorn (which was stolen in the first place), but that's another story. I've had to sign a contract to pay $25 a month towards my court-imposed restitution of 2.5 million dollars to the various research laboratories and fur farms impacted by the ALF's "Operation Bite Back" campaign of '91-'92. Let's see... $25 a month, 2.5 million bucks... I better live a long time. A week after my sentencing in federal court, the prosecution sent me a letter, the third such appeal, offering me a reduction in sentence if I would simply testify as to who my fellow warriors in the ALF were. I tell you, these guys know nothing of honor, and besides, my daddy says no one likes a tattletale. He also said beware of favors from the devil.

Meanwhile, dreams come to me of lynx, bobcat, coyote and mink frolicking in the wilderness making babies and doing exactly what wild critters were meant to do. They say they'll never forget, nor shall I. So I sit on bunk at night hiding a silly smirk, dreaming and running up the mountain to bathe in my favorite waterfall, and dance with my ancestors. One month down, 47 to go.

Mail call is the highlight of my day, so please send word of the beauty before you in each new day closer to the Rebirth. Also, I can receive up to five books per padded envelope, if they're hardback and come from a bookstore or publisher. I can receive photos also, no pornography please, there's enough of that in here already. Send me a photo of your favorite vista, tree, rock, friend or whatever. Remember the Bureau of Prisons gets so little fan mail, they like to read everyone else's letters and cards. If you're going up the mountain, drop me a line a few weeks before you do in case you would like to pay me a visit, that way I can send you the forms to fill out.

The night before I turned myself in some Yaqui warriors and I danced our ancient dances of enchantment, songs older than time, harking back to the days when our people communicated with the animals, songs the deer, coyote, mountain lion and others taught us. We danced, sang, ate and cried. The next morning my mother, father and two beloved warriors drove past the prison for one last good-bye. I walked in the woods digging my fingers in the moist skin of my earth mother, hugging alligator junipers, and touching the rock people. As my father and mother joined me in prayer, we prayed for the strength that has kept our family together through this painful ordeal, and hell through our families' ordeal of the last 503 years. I begged the earth spirits for forgiveness, for I would not be able to serve them in the next four years, and I also prayed that others would step forward and take my place. As the wind came rolling down the mountain, my heart was lifted as the voice spoke to me as it did before: "Remember. We are the power of love, all life-giving, we shall never abandon those who fight for us. Our power is stronger than all others, but in order for you to receive, you must first believe." I then drove down the hill and walked through the gates of federal prison, turned to my family and said, " I love you all!!" See ya at the RRR in 1999!

Naike Yo Ooria, Yoawa,

Rod Coronado, *Wiko Tau Üura*, Pascua Yaqui Nation

P.S. It was a federal, not state, judge who sentenced me, and I'm not awaiting transfer. I'll be here for the duration of my sentence unless I become eligible for a federal prison camp, something I've been told is a no-no for at least two years. (Who wants to bunk with ex-cops, DEA agents, dirty lawyers and snitches anyway?) I can no longer see Mt. Graham from my cell, but I am locked down 12 hours a day. People can send used books themselves if they're paperback and in a padded legal size envelope with no more than five. I can also call collect anytime. Thanks for keeping the presses rolling on a paper that I know the FBI hates with a passion. You're doing a kick-ass job!!!

Write to Rod at: Rod Coronado 03895-000, FCI, RR #2, Box 9000, Safford, AZ 85546

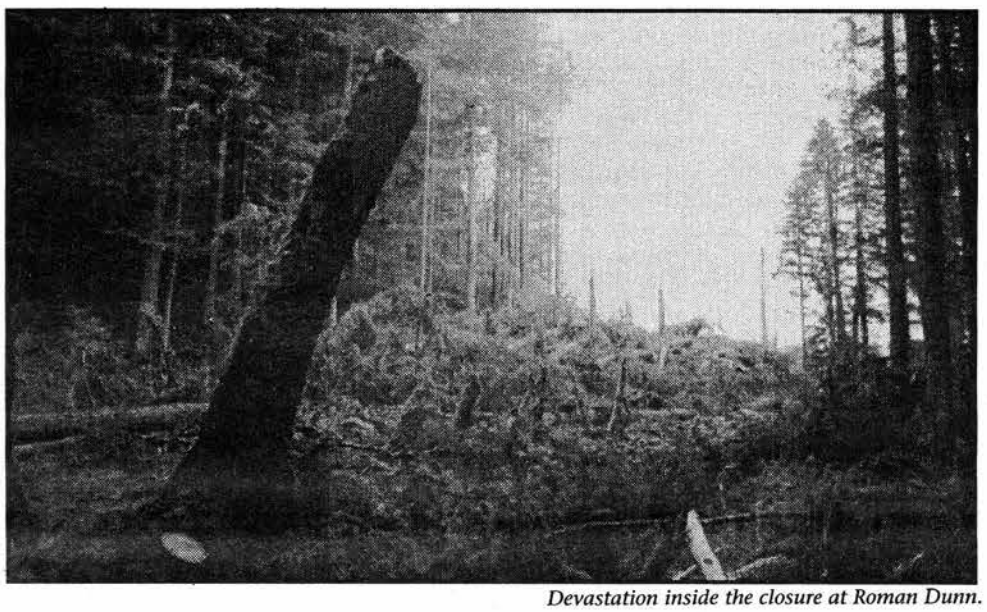
Resistance at Roman Dunn

continued from front page

than 55 years of improving the environment by harvesting overripe and defective trees and replanting them with healthy and fast-growing Douglas fir," Hull said on September 22. Environmentalists are "wasting their time" claims a logger contracted by Hull-Oakes. "We're going to cut in there." "We've told protesters we're not going to play this game forever," said BLM official Lee Lauritzen, referring to civil disobedience tactics. The message from industry and their government lackeys is clear: nothing can stand in the way of the saws.

Actions Speak Louder than Words

Fifty activists woke up at 4: 30 in the morning on Wednesday, October 11 to give Hull and Oakes the war they wanted. As the day progressed it became clear that the cops and timber beasts proved to be less than serious about their threats. Logging crews had been building roads and felling timber on the site since September 25. Four times since then, they had been turned away by protesters numbering in the dozens from Eugene and several small coastal communities.



Devastation inside the closure at Roman Dunn.

In the misty darkness of early morning, with torrents of rain that soaked through rain slickers in minutes, the fifty activists strung themselves out in the middle of BLM Road 18-8-28.1. The blockade was about a mile and a half down the road from the small spur leading into the sale units. A dozen or so radio, newspaper, and TV folks came along to watch the fun.

The two fellers who came up the road took one look at the drenched protesters and took off back down the mountain. Don Oakes, had sworn up and down that those pesky "en-vir-O-ment-lists don't scare me" drove all the way to the coast, up the west side of the road and snuck down into the sale units. The chickenshit made his 'dozer crews drive their big cats up and down the newly constructed dirt roads for awhile. When protesters caught on to Oakes' cowardly end-run they hurried up the mountain to the gate blocking off the access spur, positioning themselves in the road to block tree fellers from getting into the site from the west.

The only one who showed up was Wes Steckland, a rotund cutey from BLM Law Enforcement in a shiny new Bronco. Wes is generally happy enough to chat amiably with a dozen or so protesters, but the sight of fifty snapped him out of his melancholy long enough to mutter "the problem is you're committing unlawful acts and you need to cease from that and start acting in a more lawful manner." Six of us laid down in the road and wouldn't budge. Wes gave up and drove down to try his luck with Oakes. Oakes evidently felt that running the engines on his dozers for a few hours was enough to prove his point and within minutes he and his crews roared out of the units without stopping to talk. It was past midday by now and we were bored so we headed to Eugene and the BLM office on Chad Drive to see if they would please arrest us.

We found the entrance to the BLM blocked by an unhappy security guard who wouldn't let us in and wouldn't tell us why. We demanded access to our public building and to speak with BLM District Manager Judy Nelson.

Eventually Judy came down to talk with us. We asked her why she was allowing logging of spotted owl and marbled murrelet habitat. She said there were no such birds in the area. When we reminded her that a group of activists had filmed a spotted owl in the logging site on September 2, she assured us that it was only passing through, not actually living there. When we asked her how she could know for certain whether the elusive bird inhabited the area she pointed out that they are, after all, a hard bird to find. We asked her if it might not be a good idea to survey downed logs for fecal rings, a tell-tale sign of nesting. She responded that this would be a "fine idea." We asked her to please halt logging for a few days to give scientists a chance to look for fecal rings. She said, "No."

The day after the October 11 action a group calling themselves "Housewives for Habitat" violated the federal closure on Roman Dunn and disrupted logging operations for the day. Seems the closure order designed to keep the media and citizen monitors out of the area can't keep determined housewives from seeing what's happening on their public lands. Sometime early the next week monkeywrenchers caused an estimated $150,000 worth of damage to heavy equipment in Unit 3. (see sidebar)

Birds and Bird-Brains

Although Nelson claims in an October 5 memo to Citizens to Save Roman Dunn that there are definitely no murrelets or spotted owls in Unit 3, this is a political, not a scientific opinion. Unit 3 is in close proximity to the other two units and essentially alike in its habitat characteristics. It is a good bet that murrelets use this area as well. Biologists were unable to find the nest of the owl captured on film September 2, and Nelson and her cronies seem to be at loss as to what exactly the bird was doing there.

Spotted owls are a classic old-growth dependent species. Their prey lives in the abundant large rotting logs endemic to the floor of late-successional forests. They also depend on the multi-layered canopy of native forests to evade predators, particularly barred and great horned owls. If the bird wasn't nesting there it was foraging or roosting. Anyone flying overhead the Roman Dunn area could easily figure out why the owl wasn't just "passing through." In a sea of tree farms there are only so many other old-growth stands around.

Examining government documents about sales released under the auspices of the Salvage rider clarifies why the endangered birds don't live anywhere other than the immediate vicinity of their nests. A July 27 memo from the US Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior contains an enlightening clarification of the exact implications of the now-infamous Section K (2001) of the Salvage Rider. It reads in part: "Subsection (k) (2) bars the release of a timber sale unit only if a threatened or endangered species is 'known to be nesting' within the unit...we refused to agree that evidence of occupancy would qualify a timber sale unit as 'known to be nesting...'"That's right, just because birds "occupy" a site doesn't mean they "live" there. By the same twisted logic, just because Judy Nelson has been spotted in the BLM office doesn't mean she has any real business there. Bulldoze it.

Mating spotted owl pairs in Oregon typically require around 2,200 acres of ancient forest habitat for nesting, foraging, and roosting. Two pairs of owls—the Leopuld Creek pair and the Whittaker Creek pair—live within a mile and a half from the 58 acres of Unit 3. The Leopuld pair currently has only 1,452 acres of habitat and did not fledge young when last surveyed in 1992. The Whittaker Creek pair has 2,491 acres of habitat and fledged one chick in '92. US Fish and Wildlife Service scientists continue to maintain that owl pairs in the area have "extremely low amounts of habitat and may be at the threshold of local extirpation. Even minimal loss of habitat may have serious ramifications for spotted owls in this critical area."

The situation for marbled murrelets is equally depressing. The group of 318 sales in the Coast Range released by Section K of the rider represent as much as 20 percent of the known nesting habitat for murrelets. The Fish and Wildlife Service has concluded that the release of these sales would "jeopardize the continued existence" of the murrelet. Biologists have determined that to maintain viable habitat for endangered species seventy percent of the canopy cover must be retained after logging operations are completed. But because Roman Dunn was initially auctioned off along with other "318" sales the original terms of the contract will be respected. Units will be completely clearcut, leaving zero canopy cover. No riparian buffers to protect the two salmon spawning creeks in the area will be required. Nothing.

More Fun to Come

On November 6 Judge Michael Hogan will rule in a hearing to determine which nesting protocol will be employed for sales released under the Salvage Rider. In dispute is the July 27 memo from the "sleazy six" of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee which demands that evidence of nesting consist of eggshells, nest sightings, or fecal rings, all impossible to discover without actually climbing every tree in a given unit. Another memo from Administration officials to the BLM and Forest Service favors murrelet protocol, developed by The Pacific Seabird Group and adopted by the USFWS, that takes nesting behavior among murrelets as evidence of nesting for these elusive sea birds.

Roman Dunn is just the latest plot to cut down pristine habitat under the guise of salvage. Well, more of the same from this end too: more road blocks, more fun and games in the woods.

LOGGING EQUIPMENT TRASHED!

October 16, 6:45 am. Just another misty morning in Oregon's Coastal Range for the road crew pulling onto the gravel at the spur leading into the Roman Dunn timber sale. Within a few hours the usual drone of the earth raping monsters began to change. The cool mountain air was filled with the liberating scream of the excavator's engine screeching, grinding and then seizing and dying. Before there was time for the frantic operator to figure out what had happened, the bulldozer yells a similar death cry before its engine is permanently silenced. Then, for the first time in weeks, the ancient temperate rain forest was still.

Five pieces of heavy equipment, owned by Hull Oakes Logging Co., were monkey-wrenched sometime during the weekend of October 14-15 and destroyed the engines of two pieces of logging equipment causing over $150,000 in damage. The equipment, including an excavator, bulldozer, compactor, grader, and water truck all had an abrasive foreign substance poured into the crankcases, radiators, gas tanks and hydraulic systems. The watchperson living at the sight was sound asleep and unaware of any late night activity, even though two of the machines were parked only a few feet from her trailer!

Logging came to halt for days— A victory for the ancient forest against corporate greed!

And now, the rest of the story...

continued from page 3

Telemonkey-Wrenching

Okay, here's the deal: The Boise Cascade Corporation is evil (explanation to follow in next paragraph). Therefore we started a phone blitz on them, whereby we (a bunch of Reed students, Earth First!ers and Greens) suggested to a number of people that they call up Boise Cascade's 1-800 number and pester them, thereby using up their phone time and costing them money. This action was sooo effective that within a week, Boise Cascade has blocked off any incoming calls from the Portland area. This is awesome. Not only have we spent some of their energy and money while making our views known, we have caused them to lose potential business in Portland—all starting with only a handful of volunteers.

Okay, now the reason Boise Cascade sucks: They practice really irresponsible logging. Sugarloaf, and ancient-growth forest, is unique for its combination of Douglas firs and ponderosa pines at a high elevation and for its fauna of rare wolverines, gosehawks, and nesting spotted owls. Also, what Boise Cascade is doing is virtually illegal (by "virtually," I mean that if the government cared about protecting the environment, Boise Cascade's logging could be seen as illegal without changing any existing laws), for those of you who care about legality more than morality.

Point being, if you personally get just a few of your friends to get just a couple of their friends to make, say, more than one phone call a day to Boise Cascade, then we might be able to shut down their 1-800 operation to a number of locations—or even across the U.S.A. So I urge you to call any chance you get, start asking any questions you want. My favorite was the simple but to-the-point: "Have you stopped logging ancient-growth forests yet?" Or you can ask to speak with the CEO, George Harad, and have him call you back. Just so long as you're talking about vaguely pertinent stuff, it's not phone harrassment, even if you call very frequently.

The number is: 1-800-544-6473. Tell you friends, tell your enemies, tell your house- or dormmates. After-hours calling is fine too, and you don't have to speak with a living person that way. Aahhh, technology....

—Missy Rohs

Telescope Trouble

Dear Shitty Brainiacs,

Once upon a time the US was a country governed by laws. Most of its citizens prided themselves on being law-abiding patriots. But along came the University of Arizona and decided it did not like the law under which it would have to build its Mt. Graham telescopes. So it convinced its friends in Congress to write a law to exempt it from those laws which it didn't find working to its benefit. With friends in high places, the University got what it asked for.

But something went wrong. Exemption from the laws angered law-abiding citizens. In its rush to find a shortcut, it neglected to do its homework. What it had asked for wasn't working out. The lawmakers, on request, had given the University a poor location for telescopes. "Well," thought the mighty university, "Its our law so we can violate it, especially with the help of our politicized friends in the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. So, we'll secretly cut down a bunch of trees at an unauthorized site without telling the public. We'll get what we want even if it isn't according to the law we asked for."

Again something went wrong. Some watchful citizens took the violators to court. The court said to the University, "You broke the law. Follow the law. Your self-engineered exemption does not apply to the illegally cleared site." "That's OK" said the above law institution, "We'll just go back to our law-breaking friends in Congress and try and have them write up still another law that will make legal what we did illegally!"

The telescope saga reaches another shameful milestone. Will Congress again write a new law to make legal the University's violation of the law? Will Congress continue to exempt the University the laws everyone else is supposed to abide by? Wait for the next chapter in this story of congressional and university ethics.

—Sky Jacobs

Green Money

I recently purchased your issue of Mabon 1995. I appreciate your thoughts and work. One reality is that your work will never be done. Human beings seem to have an animosity to the forest, thinking that the best tree is the one cut down. I generalize, true; but the 4000 year history of humans around the world is littered by the lumberjack.

I recently wondered how our human economy could be tied to the economy of the rest of life, particularly plants. Then our money would truly be green. Currently, our money is "virtual;" it exists only in the imagination of the money markets.

One alternative is to tie the value of money to the "fixing of carbon", which only plants can do and which is easily measurable. Thus the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest and the tropical rain forests would be counted as wealth. In addition money would be devalued by activities which alter the genes of life, like nuclear radiation, or by reintroduction of carbon into the atmosphere, like burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil and coal.

I propose that our national moneys be tied to the green standard instead of the gold standard or the money market float. Thus once a year the local tax assessor would count the various acres and sections of forest land, grass land, cactus land, and plankton water.

The government hierarchy would verify and certify these numbers. Various multipliers would enhance the values of contiguous sections of trees and decades of tree life. The International Monetary Tribunal would fairly work through the numbers then assign values to each nation's currency. A nation could only have money (greenbacks, various loans, bank deposits) to the limit of the assigned value.

The various planning authorities would always be aware of the real tradeoff between human pressures and their contribution to the value of a nation's currency. Perhaps they could not spend beyond the green value of their political unit. I can see the day when a clearcut is turned down because the nation's currency and the local authority's finances would be devalued too much!

Respectfully,

—Michael Moore
Poulsbo, Washington

Death Threats

Dear Mr. Folie or shit for brains,

After reading your threatening letter in the last *Earth First! Journal* I was reminded of the mentality we are up against. You seem to have misread my article in the *Journal*, funny how this rhymes with uneducated. [*??? We didn't get it either.—JF*] I am a subsistence hunter and have no problem with any one who respects and utilizes all of the animal that gives itself to you. Not many people eat bear meat, it's the trophy they are after. Also most people that do hunt for meat prefer younger more tender animals, rather than the more gamey tasting trophy animals. To your brilliant deduction that there are more trees now than when Columbus landed, I can only say a tree farm is not a forest. Lastly, as far as your threat is concerned I would just like for you to know that pacifism is not a trait in the '90's hippie handbook. Please try to understand the ignorance in your statements and for all of our sake, please don't have any offspring.

—Mike Mease

Dear SFB,

This letter is for that guy who wrote in to SFB and threatened violence toward EF!ers. In response I offer him the following. "Meaning doesn't lie in things. Meaning lies in us. When we attach value to things that aren't love, the money, the car, the house, the prestige, we are loving things that can't love us back."

—Mark

Assault Support

Dare to Keep Shit Off Brains,

Just wanted to send out an echoing ensemble of heartfelt gratitude for the outpouring of moral support I received from activists across western Turtle Island. Following the circulation of a rather grossly exaggerated rendition of my "assault" experience in Cove/Mallard, a plethora of cards, letters, and posters reached me from California, Clayoquot Sound, Warner Creek and elsewhere. And although the tale of the Jack Road Tree Sit grew in the telling (I was not in any way seriously injured), the unanticipated influx of support from people laying their own bodies on the line in other locations was no less therapeautic. It was a very hard, embittering experience this summer to watch trees fall and new roads violate central Idaho's native forest. We were all very hard put to it this summer, and all the while the steady stream of bad news—from Headwaters and Warner Creek, Sugarloaf and Bella Coola, Selva Lacandona and French Polynesia—served only to increase the weight of it all. Your display of concern for my welfare and support for my efforts was both timely and tremendously uplifting. It has given me a lot to think about in the inevitably tougher days ahead. I love you all.

Shakin' a stick at the wind,

—The Radical Weatherman

Eco or Politico?

Dear EF!ers,

In some ways the US environmental movement has hit bottom. The director of the Natural Wildlife Federation no longer has a quarter million dollar salary and chauffeured limousine and the Sierra Club has had to lay off hundreds and tiptoe back to the basics. Something fundamental has changed from the Reagan era when Earth First! was born, and money poured into a flourishing array of environmental causes. Why isn't history repeating itself now that the Republicans are busily dismantling environmental protections; gutting the Clean Water Act, financing highways to lily-white suburbs spangled with golf courses, and paying developers not to pollute?

What is new is that unprincipled right wing elements have taken over without significant principled Democratic or radical resistance. Washington is a bipartisan cesspool of influence peddling. The Democratic Party establishment, grown fat and lazy, is in political free fall. The "Republican majority" are corporate influence peddlers who have suckered social conservatives into a rotten and unstable coalition claiming to share "conservative" or "family" values. Practically everybody hates the federal government for something. Even the appeal of militias is based on opposition to an entrenched bureaucracy.

Some new populist reorientation is bound to arise before long. But let us avoid trendy shortcuts toward individualism that can get us lost in the wilderness. What we need is a strong international force of some sort able to challenge the international octopus of capitalism that exports jobs while it loots the environment. Just because our national government has become corrupt does not imply that the solution is to decentralize to local levels unable to challenge the corporations. How can we save the forests without some kind of Freddies? Let's fire their bosses instead. The only sound position in the long run is to organize a united front of support for the environment with our natural allies; in short all those seeking relief from crazy, shortsighted greed. We need a long-range national industrial policy that limits its population and sets rational rules that improve the standard of living for humans as a whole. While the bourgeois wing of environmentalism is collapsing, the radical wing seems to be gathering strength. The environmental bigshots may be in trouble, but all you need to do is to read the *EF! Journal* recently to see we're getting bigger and better.

Yours,

—Roger Baker

THE
H • U • M • A • N • U • R • E
HANDBOOK

A GUIDE TO COMPOSTING HUMAN MANURE

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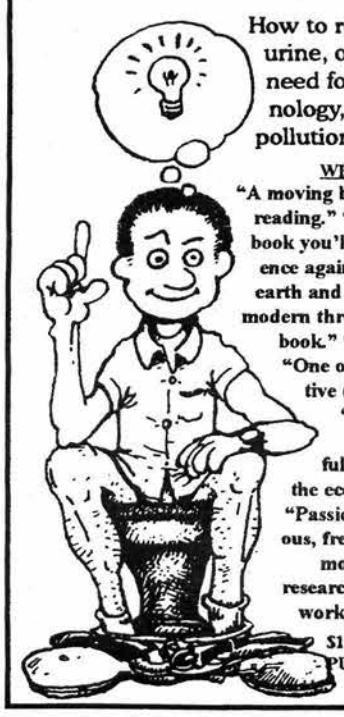

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and (quite) a bit more...

continued from previous page

Allegheny Assault

Dear Shit fer Brains:

I'm not surprised. Outraged, as usual, but not surprised. I grew up in western New York state, and often got together with relatives in Bradford, PA which is just outside New York's Allegheny State Park. While visiting in Bradford recently, my Grandmother told me there are plans in the works to log Allegheny State Park. I repeat, *log the park*. She has since sent me newspaper clippings dealing with this issue. We have spent a lot of time over the years hiking, swimming, and cross-country skiing in the park. It's over 67,000 acres (huge for New York), and very beautiful. Certain sections of the park are beginning to rival some of the mature forests you see in the West.

Unfortunately, where there's a mature forest, there's the timber industry. They want to log the "overmature" Allegheny State Park to "create better wildlife habitat," and supposedly to clear up all those "messy" trees that have fallen to the ground over the years. What they're really after are the large stands of mature, commercially valuable Black Cherry trees which also exist within the park. There is a good article by Ellen Gibson on this situation in the Fall, 1995 *Wild Earth* magazine. She explains things better than I have here, if you want to find out more.

Parks (national, state or local) are *not* for resource extraction! Ever! If logging Allegheny State Park sounds like a bad idea to you too, please write letters of discontent to the following people: Governor George Pataki, Capitol Building, Albany, NY 12224 and Commissioner Bernadette Castro, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Agency Building One, Albany, NY 12238.

You might also call the business office of Allegheny State Park at (716) 354-9101 and lodge a complaint. They should not even be considering logging the park. In the mid-80's a poll of park visitors was taken which *overwhelming* rejected the notion of any logging in Allegheny State Park.

—Kirk Johnson
Port Angeles, WA

Welfare Cattle

Editor, EF! Journal:

Were it not for socialistic, below-market federal grazing fee subsidies to the West's Forest Service and BLM ranchers, few of these welfare cowboys could ever compete with our nation's free-market, privateland cattle producers.

What the romantic Marlboro billboards overlook are the dead mountain lions, bears, and other wildlife the welfare rancher is allowed to kill without his identity being made public. Ranchers passed state secrecy laws so they can have predator-free calving willy-nilly on the open range. Then they brag that though publicland ranchers produce only 2% of U.S. beef, they produce many of the nation's calves. They do this by killing our wildlife on our publiclands! Also, public land overgrazing of range, forest and river habitats devastates tourism, hunting, fishing, and outdoors benefits that bring far greater revenues, and pleasure for all Americans.

These welfare ranchers claim their federal subsidies make beef cheaper. Actually, 98% of US beef is produced on private land, and only 2% on publicland. Without giveaway-priced grazing fees the private sector would promptly take over calving and save consumers millions in smelly, fuel-wasting, cross-country cattle shipping costs.

Ironically, free-enterprise touting Republicans in Congress are preparing new western welfare ranching legislation, baptized here in Arizona as "The Cowboy Socialist Protection Act."

This radical outlaw the resting or revegetation of cattle-devastated rangelands and impose civil penalties on those not making "substantial grazing use" of the land within two years. Most Southwest streams are eroded moonscapes of mud, manure, flies and cowbirds. What stream and rangeland rehabilitation that has occurred, this bill would destroy.

Is there no end to the welfare cattleman's greed? When will our Republican congress realize that taxpayers, recreationists, and tourists are paying dearly for cowboy socialism?

—Elise Lauster

Artattack

Dear Brains in Rectums:

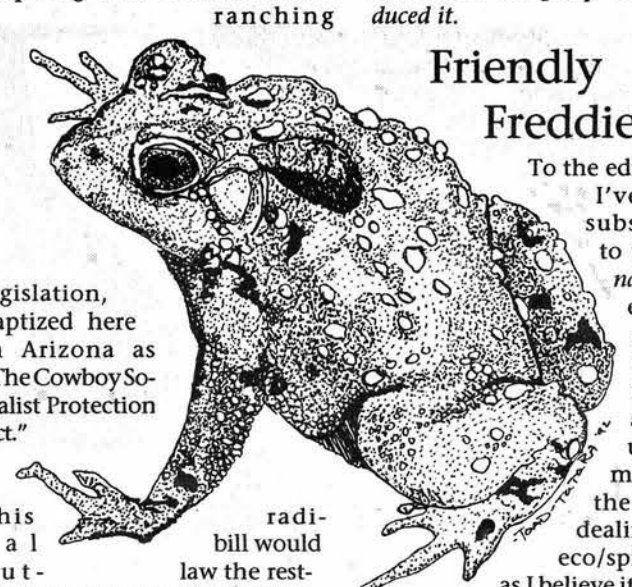
I was happy to see that you printed a drawing of mine, Pele in the ecofeminist blank wall, until I realized that you gave me no credit for it, either next to the drawing or in the staff box, despite the fact that my name was printed on all my submissions. None of you know me personally, but that is no reason not to give me credit, especially since the drawing that was printed is copyrighted (we artists are funny about things like people stealing our work). I've had my art published by other periodicals and have never had this happen before. You talk about ecofeminism and honoring womyn, but I wonder, do you only honor and respect womyn that are in with the journal clique? I also wonder why you print credits next to all the photos, but generally don't bother to credit visual artists, when it takes more creativity and energy to produce a drawing than to snap a photo.

As an artist I work hard to create meaningful images and make little money because this society devalues art, particularly that which challenges the dominant patriarchal mindset. I expected more respect from a group of people who purport to be fighting oppression.

—Michelle Waters
Earth First! Santa Cruz

Editor's response:

You seem to be laboring (quite bitterly I may add) under the false assumption that the Journal staff has any input over the contents of the blank wall. As the name implies, the blank wall is given to affinity groups who fill its four pages without editorial oversight by the Journal staff. Beefs with the contents of a blank wall should be directed at the group which produced it.



Friendly Freddies?

To the editors,

I've been subscribing to the *Journal* for several years now and it never fails to anger or uplift me. I like the articles dealing with eco/spirituality as I believe it will take some type of ecological religious revolution before a healing of the earth takes place. I'm also glad EF! has focused on trophy hunting.

Being a Forest Service employee (that's right USFS, I'm currently a seasonal in the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness doing trail work, wilderness ranger and wilderness education work) I read James A. Barnes' article "Salvage Rider of the Apocalypse" (Lughnasadh 1995) with interest. I agree with him that this piece of legislation is dead wrong and is a slap in the face to the democratic process. I did what I could in the way of calling the White House and writing letters to let "our leaders" know that I felt this rider was a serious mistake. What I disagreed with James on was his saying "Anyone who continues to work for the agencies as a 'public servant' under this regime has no integrity, and should be held accountable to the taxpayer." Now before anyone jumps to the conclusion that I'm defending all the actions of the FS let me say that I feel many of the "management" directions the FS has taken are wrong and many continue to be. The roading/logging on the Nez Perce near Dixie, Idaho is one example of an activity I feel should not go on and I'm thankful that EF! and other groups are making their presence known. I myself spent a few days at the base camp in the summer of 1993.

Believe it or not there are people in the FS who are trying to make a difference within the organization. James' statement is a broad generalization that we all could do without. The EF! slogan is "No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" Its a good slogan and I'm glad EF! is an in your face group. However, using the same generalizations that James uses one might also say any environmentalist who rides or owns a bike has no integrity and is compromising the earth. After all bike parts come from mines and there are thousands of examples of the harmful effects of mining. You could also say if you ride in an auto you are compromising. It could be argued that automobiles and all they entail are the leading cause of environmental degradation world wide. One might go as far as to say if you are on the grid system, use a computer, have a phone, use the postal service, eat produce that is shipped from outside of your bioregion, are even use a fork that was made from mined material that you have no integrity and should be held accountable. If your in the system or use the system your a part of the system and part of the problem.

James goes on to say "The Forest Service is already demoralized; let's collapse this dysfunctional bureaucracy once and for all." I sure agree with him that its a huge bureaucracy and I sure feel demoralized every time I haul out 50 pounds of trash or see another trail eroding. I hear talk of dismantling the agency but I never hear an alternative. Without some type of "management" our lands would be in worse shape. I don't mean heavy handed manipulation of ecosystems, rather regulations and practices that include protection and restoration as well as harvests and use where the guiding foundations are sustainability and ecosystem integrity. Granted every time I see a log truck or another road I wonder how it could be worse, but there needs to be regulation/management or people would do even more damage to the public lands. One rumor has it that this whole salvage rider stuff is just an attempt by certain politicians to begin the transfer of our public land over to the states. If you think its bad now just image the forests and range lands with the likes of Slade Gorton, Conrad Burns, Larry Craig or Helen Chenoweth at the helm.

The Forest Service has a long way to go just like most of us. I think the Forest Service itself is like people, we are slow to change. It will take more than a change from the FS, after all the agency carries out "the will of the people." It will take our nation as a whole coming to terms with our lifestyles and seeing the consequences of a consumer oriented society. I hope James doesn't feel this is an attack on him of EF! I appreciate what he does and what EF! stands for. There are many in the FS who are glad of the stances EF! takes. I just want to point out the problems with generalizations. Endless pressure endlessly means from the outside as well as the inside.

—Gary Milner

James Barnes replies:

Gary, as a Forest Service employee you cannot make any stink at all about the salvage rider or anything else, because then you'd be out of a job. And there's the rub. The power to decide the fate of the forest has not only been taken from the general public but from agency employees at the district, forest and regional levels. There is only one way to make any real difference, and that is to resign in protest.

Thanks to the salvage rider, the Forest Service must now by law pimp for the timber industry. The agency's prostitution has been legalized, and you are a part of it.

You cannot separate yourself from the resourse extraction people. Designated wilderness has become an integral part of the USFS's timber program. FS biologists do research in the Selway-Bitterroot, and their results either bolster the timber program or are ignored. Also, the FS plays a biological numbers game in which the maintenance of populations of sensitive or listed species required by NFMA is left to wilderness (which can't be cut anyway)—while the surrounding lands are decimated.

Your equating of fork-using environmentalists with USFS employees is laying it on a bit thick. Sure we all have our impacts, but you're the one who's working for the bureaucracy that is responsible for massive native forest loss, habitat destruction, roading, stream degradation, collusion in timber theft, subsidy of nasty corporations, etc., etc.

I honestly don't believe reform is possible for your agency. Every reform measure that allowed timber harvest at all has provided the Forest Service with a loophole big enough to drive a log truck through. Only laws that expressly forbid commercial timber harvest (like the Wilderness Act) have any impact. I didn't mean to imply that when the USFS is dismantled (fat chance) there be no one minding the store. But it shouldn't be Freddie. Look Gary, unless you're sending environmentalists lots of secret memos and other inside dope, you're really not doing any good. The agency is too far gone and you'll only drive yourself mad. Quit while you still can, and steal a bunch of stuff when you leave.

Barcodes

Hey Barcode Brains,

Barcode on the *Journal*? A UPC (Universal Price Code)? Well now aren't we moving up in the consumer world. Maybe next we could all just ride the information highway and get the *Journal* on E-mail. I know, I know its the latest craze. Everybody's doing it, right? Wrong! Personally, I am offended by the barcode. And I'm not looking forward to the day, when in the interest of National Security we all have a UPC tattooed on the back of our necks! By bowing down to the consumer culture we make it easier to consume. Resist the *whole system*!

—Anonymous

If we don't put a barcode on the Journal, *some of our distributors will put it on there for us, and charge us to do it. Others require the barcode for distrubution (up until now we have used stickers for these distributors).*

The Journal *maintains itself through people* buying *it. If by putting the barcode on "we make it easier to consume," good! Off-the-stand sales are not only a substantial source of revenue, they are also one of the best forms of outreach.*

—CB

ARMED WITH VISIONS

Clear as cut glass and just as dangerous

Before I take my dying breath,
whenever that may be,
I'd like to lose my fear of death
and swim out to moonlight sea.
Perhaps I'd grow some mutant gills
and dorsal fins and scales
and shed this stinking thinking mind—
and vanish...
with...
the whales...

Hawk Eye

HELIOS

In more innocent times
I WORSHIPPED the sun!
Now I'm a fugitive on the run.

In golden days,
Imagining Heliopolis,
singing sweaty hosannas
to Elagabel in the highest!
Oh those immaculate days
hours spent bronzing skin
A proud son of Sophia
molded out of light
shining from within;

In more innocent times
I worshipped the sun.
Now I'm a fugitive on the run.

Unbending all my being
in heliotropic states
of lacertilian languor
perched atop Heaven's gates.
Endlessly perspiring streams
welling up from countless pores
sliding through Ban de Soleil dreams
like hot wax poured from my core...

I'm a fugitive from Helios now,
racing his ultraviolent chariot through the sky
firing off deadly gamma globulin rays
at whoever wanders by—
Who'd have ever thought it'd be a crime
to sit in the sun and fry?
Who'd have ever imagined there would come a time
when for worshipping we'd die?

The glorious sovereign power
that I used to so adore
is a power hungry tyrant now,
a despot- nothing more.
The four horsemen of the Apocalypse
ride the steeds that pull him West,
While DuPont, CMA and the mighty World Bank
are the allies he loves best.

To think, I used to WORSHIP the sun,
and now I'm a fugitive on the run.

How quickly nature turns on those
she once held close and dear!
I suppose we had it coming though,
praising comfort without fear.
I only go out at night now
when the moon's light shows the way;
My future's not so bright now
that I'm a fugitive from the day.

If I Could Do One Thing

If I could do one thing with my life
I'd cleanse the world of cars
And watch green set fire
To the roads
Turn off every ignition
They've taken more lives than they've saved
Seal every gas cap empty
With no oil spill refill
But I can't do one thing
I must do many

—Jenny McBride

Under the overarching galaxies
cat snarls rip the night
I run outside calling
hoping my kitty
has escaped the bobcat
yet again
—silence—
and no flashlight
to search the blackness
A comet flares swiftly
into the trees
soft wind swaying
their branches
The stars continue...
far away, untouchable
luminous splendor
beyond human
intervention.

(late night 7/22-23/95)

Karen Coulter

Nature's Blood/Spring Flood

Swollen torrent, pulsing vein
Conduit for tons of snow and rain

Standing on the banks I feel the power
I'm energized for a year in only an hour

A streamside willow with submerged branch
Vibrates wildly with its chance

A fallen lodgepole with undercut roots
Transfers the power up through my boots

I feel mother nature, I feel her blood
For this is spring and this is flood

Grinding boulders, falling trees
More streamside branches dip their leaves

Swirling, whirling, pulling down
I watch in wonder
I am spellbound

Wes Johnson
Tenmile Creek
Idaho
1994

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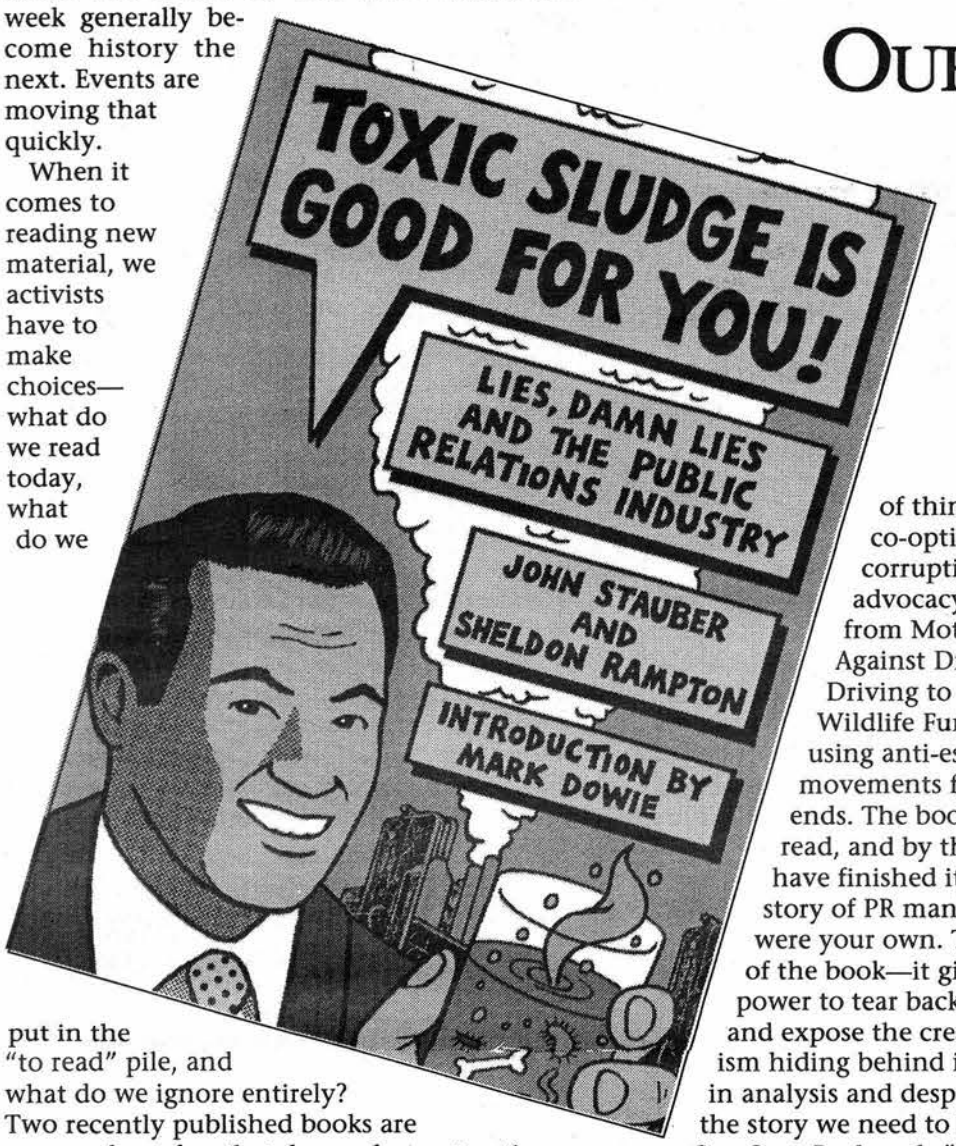
Book Reviews

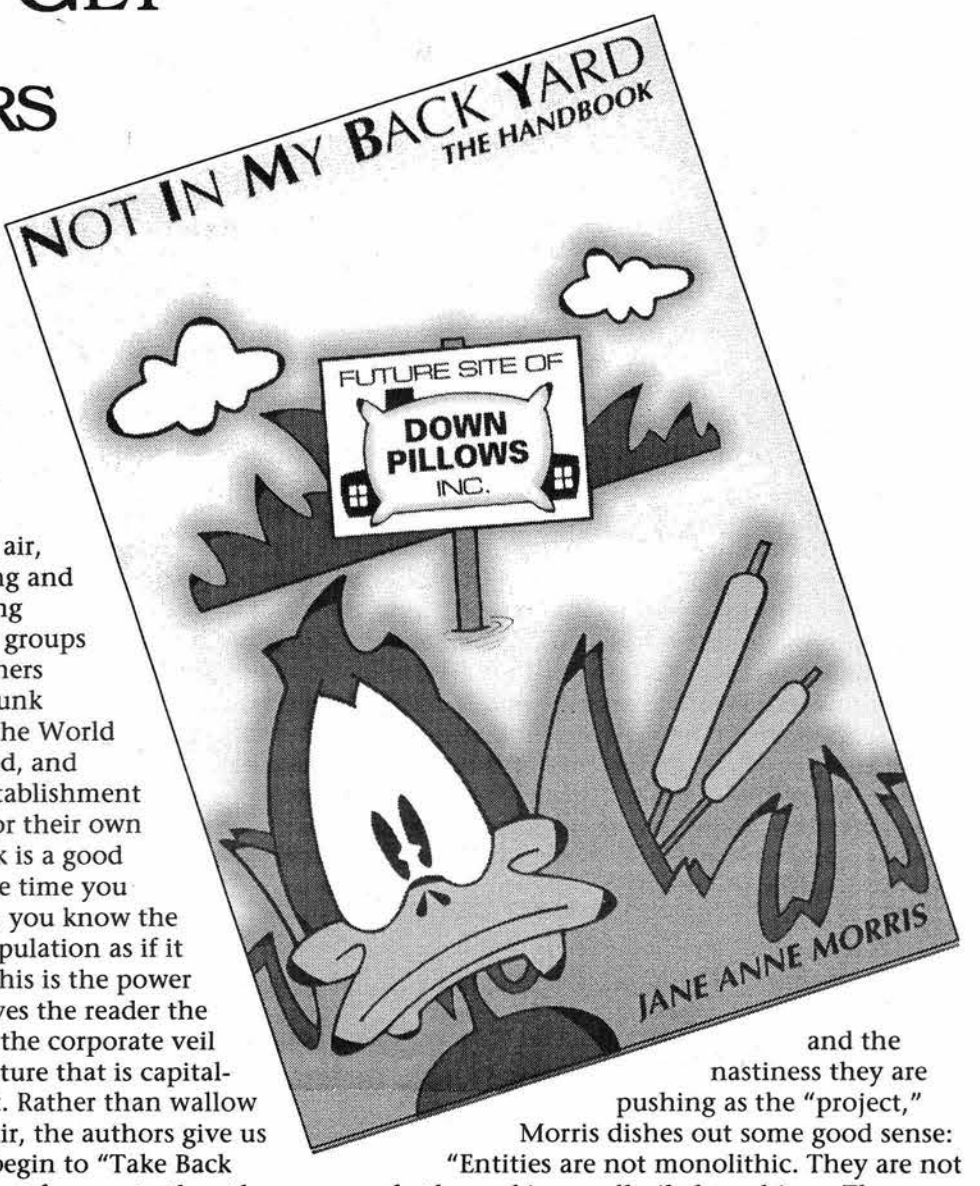
How Bad Guys Get Their Way; How Good Guys Can Get Ours

Reviewed by Ben Manski

Who has time to sit down with a book these days? As forests fall and the stern face of fascism comes into clearer focus, words written one week generally become history the next. Events are moving that quickly.

When it comes to reading new material, we activists have to make choices—what do we read today, what do we put in the "to read" pile, and what do we ignore entirely? Two recently published books are among those few that demand our attention: *Toxic Sludge is Good for You*, by John Stauber and Sheldon Rampton; and *Not In My Back Yard: The Handbook*, by Jane Anne Morris. These two works are essential reading for all grassroots activists.


TOXIC SLUDGE IS GOOD FOR YOU!
LIES, DAMN LIES AND THE PUBLIC RELATIONS INDUSTRY
JOHN STAUBER AND SHELDON RAMPTON
INTRODUCTION BY MARK DOWIE



Toxic Sludge is Good for You is a work that answers extensively one of our most difficult questions: Why do we keep losing? Yes, we all know that the cards are stacked against us, and that the environmental movement has failures and faults running through it like cracks in parched earth. This book gives the full story of how our corporate opponents have allied with the public relations industry to stack the deck and take advantage of our weaknesses. This book is so scary that when booksellers place it on their shelves, they might well consider placing it in the horror section. In their conclusion, Stauber and Rampton write:

"Public relations [PR] exists to manufacture the necessary illusions that bridge the gap between the dream and the reality of American society. In those illusions, however, the dream remains visible. If the PR industry were only based on 'lies and damn lies,' it might be easier to see through its deception. But PR's cunning half-truths and 'spins' appeal to us and work on us because they come from us, from the constant plumbing of the public mind by surveys, opinion polls, focus groups, and information gathered as we apply for bank loans, purchase goods with credit cards, place birth announcements in the newspapers, vote, and make phone calls. Every day we as individuals are leaving behind the electronic equivalent of fingerprints and DNA samples that marketing and PR firms lift from the commercial landscape, and refine for use in their efforts to manipulate our minds."

By the time we have read this passage, we have found out that PR hacks have recently been effective in suppressing the release of books, creating "astroturf" (grassroots) citizen groups out of thin air, co-opting and corrupting advocacy groups from Mothers Against Drunk Driving to the World Wildlife Fund, and using anti-establishment movements for their own ends. The book is a good read, and by the time you have finished it, you know the story of PR manipulation as if it were your own. This is the power of the book—it gives the reader the power to tear back the corporate veil and expose the creature that is capitalism hiding behind it. Rather than wallow in analysis and despair, the authors give us the story we need to begin to "Take Back Our Own Backyards," a reference to the other work this dual review deals with: the *NIMBY Handbook*.

Not In My Backyard: The Handbook (NIMBY), goes about providing the reader with information of an altogether complementary sort. Where *Toxic Sludge* tells us what the corporate world is doing to undermine the truth, *NIMBY* gives us a common sense campaign-oriented approach through which we can take on the corporate entities that rule this planet.

Without dwelling on any finer points of ideology and philosophy, author Jane Morris hones in on a method of organizing your own *NIMBY* campaign. Morris is a no-nonsense kind of thinker. Chapters in her book go by such titles as, "Hearings and Court Appearances," and, "Intimidation," and no apologies are made for dryness. This book tells us some of what to expect, and how to use this foreknowledge to our advantage. Identifying our opponents with the term "entity" and the nastiness they are pushing as the "project," Morris dishes out some good sense: "Entities are not monolithic. They are not perfectly working, well-oiled machines. They are organizations made up of human beings, with all that implies—just like the place you work, the diner where you eat breakfast, the office where you get your license renewed ... you can probably imagine the inner workings of these places. Now apply that same imagination to the Entity that is proposing the project."

In times that are moving so fast, it is easy to make poor decisions. Reading the *NIMBY* Handbook helps forestall such errors, and prepares us for the difficulties of confronting the complex power structure that is America. It's a good book.

To purchase a copy of either book, contact your nearest radical bookseller, or call the publishers for a copy. *NIMBY* is put out by Silvercat Publications at (619) 299-6774, *Toxic Sludge* is by Common Courage Press at (207) 525-0900.

Ben Manski is active with Midwest Headwaters Earth First! in Madison, Wisconsin and is currently a candidate for the Dane County Board of Supervisors.

Blood of the Land

Music Review

by Darryl Echt

If you're active in Arizona, the name Burning Sky may ring familiar. Their flute accentuated Native American music has graced the stage with Peg Millett to raise awareness of the struggle to defend Mt. Graham from astronomical devastation.

Blood of the Land is Burning Sky's second release. Collectively, the songs tie traditional North American tunes to contemporary themes. Individually, each song tells a tale. For those of us requiring words to translate song to story, the CD includes printed prose narrating the music. Even without this accompaniment, the wood flute, drums and guitar speak with a clarity worthy of attention. This musical journey culminates with a haunting and soulful rendition of Bruce Cockburn's *Indian Wars*.

While this isn't your typical EF! twangy folk, it is soothing and welcome music for a gray winter day.

Burning Sky can be reached at PO Box 3522, Flagstaff, AZ 86003. *Blood of the Land* is available through Canyon Records Productions, 4143 North 16th St, Suite 6, Phoenix, AZ 85016.

ANNOUNCEM

WARD VALLEY RESISTANCE

A powerful force of activists gathered at Ward Valley in California's east Mojave desert October 10-15 to protest a proposed nuclear waste dump. This diverse group of 500 included many environmental organizations and Native American tribes. The message was loud and clear, "We will not allow this sacred and pristine desert to be poisoned by nuclear waste!"

Ward Valley is a sacred homeland to the Mojave and Colorado River Indian Tribes. It is surrounded by eight designated BLM wildernesses and is less than 10 miles from the Mojave National Preserve. Additionally, this area is critical habitat for the threatened desert tortoise and is located 18 miles from the Colorado River.

The nuclear industry along with California Governor Pete "Desert Raper" Wilson want this wildland to become a dump site for the nuclear wastes of a failed atomic age. WE MUST STOP THIS! A thousand acres of BLM land in Ward Valley are in danger of being transferred to the State of California so construction of the dump may begin. The criminals in Congress are attempting to force this transfer under two bills: the Budget Reconciliation Bill and HR 2334. Both of these bills would exempt the Ward Valley Nuclear Dump from federal environmental laws and prohibit legal action. The Budget bill also seeks to allow oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska [see article on page 18] and further desecration of Mt. Graham in Arizona. Contact your representative and senators to urge them to stop these bills. Contact President Clinton and let him know that, if passed, these bills must be vetoed. Do it now!

A permanent encampment has been established to defend Ward Valley. Your help is needed! Come to Ward Valley and join in its defense! Send money! Contact the politicians! No compromise in the Mojave Desert!

For more info contact Mojave EF! at (619) 961-8489; e-mail: mojaveef@envirolink.org or contact the Ward Valley Coalition, c/o BAN Waste, 2760 Golden Gate, SF, CA 94118; (415) 752-8678.

John Trudell's Spoken Word Tour

Named "one of the most challenging political performers of our time," John Trudell will have an opportunity to present his powerful messages in two of the oldest oral traditions: poetry and rhythm.

Trudell, a Santee Sioux Indian from Nebraska, is establishing a hard-earned reputation as a rock poet after years of being known as one of the country's most outspoken activists for Native American rights. His debut album, *"aka Graffiti Man"* (Rykodisc), was released in 1992 to critical acclaim by music reviewers in the US and abroad.

From 1973 to 1979, Trudell served as national chairman of the American Indian Movement. Following the loss of his wife, children and mother-in-law in a suspicious arson fire, he turned to writing free verse. He has released five albums of poetry set to music and played prominent roles in two Michael Apted movies, the drama "Thunderheart" and the Robert Redford produced documentary "Incident at Oglala."

Trudell's insights into contemporary and ageless social problems, though well known in his Native community for some time, are now gaining a broader audience. His poetic visions of respect for life and peace with Earth pose critical examination of the environment, human suffering and Native American freedoms. He uses communication to rise above the alienation and isolation inherent in a materialistic society.

November Tour Dates:

Sat	**11**	Brightwood, CA	7 pm, Beginnings Community Center
Sun	**12**	Arcata, CA	7 pm, Kate Buchanon Hall @ HSU
Tue	**14**	Ashland, OR	7 pm, Britt Ballroom @ SOSC
Wed	**15**	Eugene, OR	7 pm, 100 Willamette @ U of O
Thur	**16**	Portland, OR	7:30 pm, Clinton Street Theatre
Fri	**17**	Olympia, WA	7 pm, Long House @ Evergreen State College
Mon	**20**	Everett, WA	12 pm, Everett Community College
Tue	**21**	Portland, OR	7:30 pm, Clinton Street Theatre

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BY JESSE WOLF HARDIN
(LONE WOLF CIRCLES)

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Chinquapin Resistance is a group of people dedicated to the preservation of Creve Coeur Lake Memorial Park in St. Louis County, MO, currently threatened by a 10-lane highway called the Page Avenue Extension. The group takes its name in solidarity with the oldest trees in the park—chinquapin oaks. To buy a T-shirt, get involved, or for more information, contact: **Chinquapin Resistance, POB 3093, University. City, MO 63130, (314) 862-5343. T-shirts - $12**, checks payable to SEAC. **Front** - light green fist and background with dark green chinquapin leaf, **Back** - brown with dark green leaves and red Page. Ave.

ENTS FOR YOU

Coming soon to a mailbox near you...

The Wild Rockies Review

The *Wild Rockies Review* is back and in full effect!

The folks in Missoula are looking for artwork, stories, poetry, direct action stuff, letters and other rantings for the Winter Solstice edition.

Year-long subscriptions to the no-compromise, direct action publication of the northern Rockies bioregion are available for just $10.

Send checks and other correspondence to the *Wild Rockies Review*, PO Box 9286, Missoula, MT 59807

Deadline for submissions is December 1st, so get writing!

Cove/Mallard Roadshow

Songwriter/activist/recording artist Robert Hoyt and Ramon plan to do a three-month roadshow to promote the Cove/Mallard campaign from January through March, in the northeast part of the US. They'll start at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh and finish somewhere in the Boston area, ten weeks later. For the most part, it's going to be "if-this-is-Tuesday-this-must-be-Cleveland," except for the four megalopolises of the East Coast where we'll dawdle for a week each, at Baltimore/Washington, Philly, New Yawk, and Baaston.

The focus is strictly Cove/Mallard. With song, story, video and slides, we'll beat the drum for preserving this great, wild place. Robert gets to sing and play the geetar, and I get to be MC, stand-up comic, VCR button-pusher, T-shirt salesman and bookkeeper.

So, if you live in the northeastern third of the US and want to get involved with these shenanigans, we could use help with the bookings, the logistics, the local media, etc. Just write or call our Booking Agent, Tony Mele, at 127 E. Main #319, Missoula, MT 59802; (406) 549-3978.

"Calling for Submissions..."

Attention: Anarchists, punxs, crusties and other assorted dregs. Submissions are now being collected for a blank wall in the *EF! Journal*, yeah the paper you're readin' right now. The blank wall is the center, four-page spread in the *Journal* which does not get edited. The idea of this blank wall will be to present a more radical and encompassing viewpoint to *Journal* readers. There are people out there that feel as the *Journal* has a tendency to not print articles and ideas that may be seen as outside of "our issues." Rather than sitting around and complaining, some of us thought we'd put together a blank wall. Ideally it will deal with the issues of class, race, feminism, political prisoners and revolution, among other things. The goal will be to show how all of these things relate to, and affect, the EF! Movement. It will probably be in a collage format, so small rants, comics and rad art are encouraged! Submissions can be sent c/o The New Brunswick Community Coalition, 14 Easton Avenue, Box 182, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Nuclear Free Planet

Because of French President Jaques Chirac, France is blowing up nuclear bombs on two tiny islands in the South Pacific. An Earth First! anti-nuclear action team named Nuclear Free Planet is organizing a boat to sail to the French nuclear test site to perform non-violent witness and direct action at ground zero. You can help by supplying any of the equipment below or by organizing your own boat.

Stop Nuclear Testing Now!

We need a sailboat and equipment, skipper, inflatable boats, outboard motors, water-proof gear, cash donations, food and electronic gear (GPS, radios, video camera, 35mm camera, etc.)

Contact Shaun Stenshol, Nuclear Free Planet, PO Box 492, Lancaster, CA 93584; (805) 948-6291.

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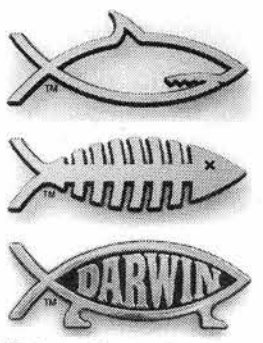

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New Shirts for SALE:

KEEP THE OZONE One of a series of snowboarding frog designs produced to dramatize the increasing dangers to amphibians from the thinning ozone layer. The Front is a print of a highway sign that says 'No Fossil Fuel' and stands amidst skulls. The back is a six color print. Long sleeve, white, 100% cotton, M-L-XL, **$12 on factory seconds.**

NO FOSSIL FUEL Graphic of gushing black oil well, splashing drums and skulls with yellowed eyes/fading aqua earth in one eye socket (below). Printed on white background on assorted dark shirts—purple, black, burgundy, forest green, plum, or indigo (please list three color choices). Short sleeve, 100% cotton, L-XL, **$14**

NO NEW FERRY STREET BRIDGE Black and green graphic of an approach to an asphalt & steel bridge with giant red 'NO.' This hip shirt/with street' graphic was part of a success- ful citizen's campaign to stop a massive highway renovation in Eugene. We throw it out to the Universe for all activists. Back of shirt has **NO FOSSIL FUEL** image (shown at left). Printed on factory seconds. Shortsleeve, white, 100% cotton M-L-XL-XXL, **$10**

SURVIVAL LINES BY MICHAEL GANNON

OF INTEREST:
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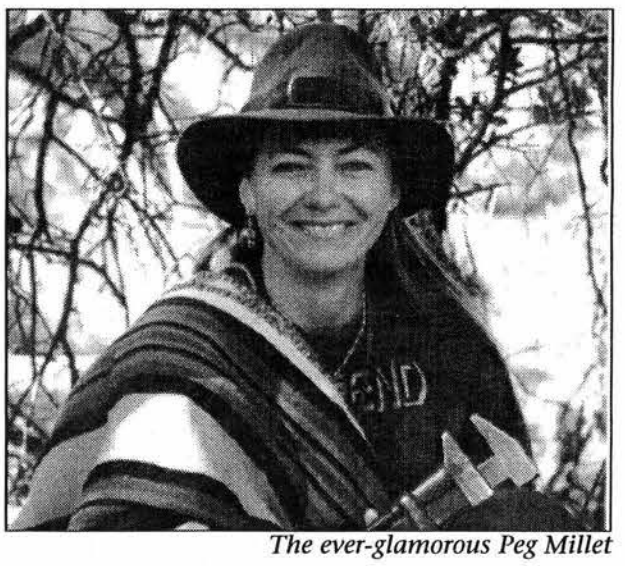

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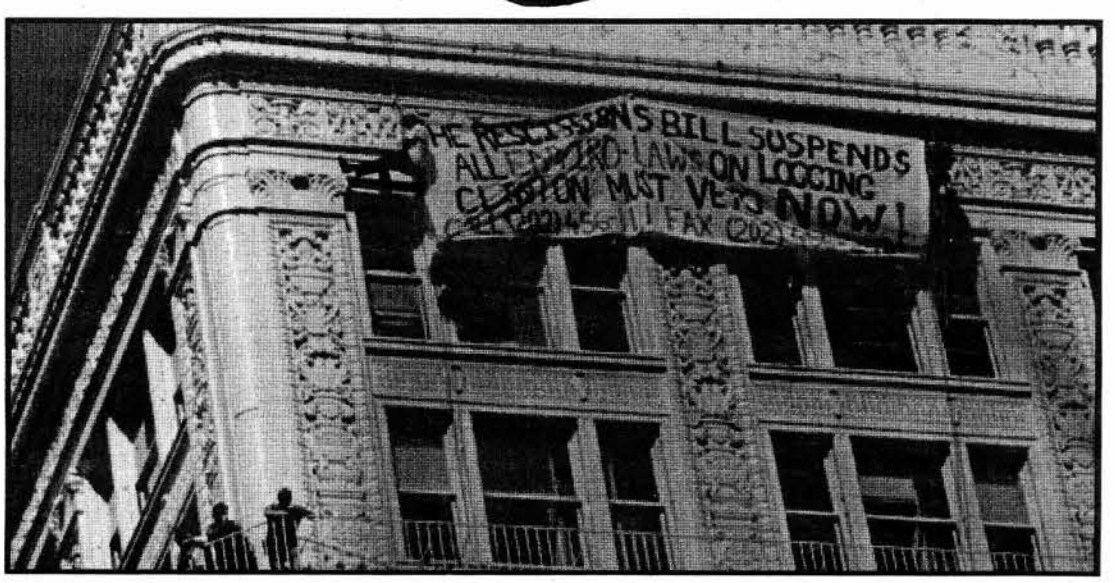

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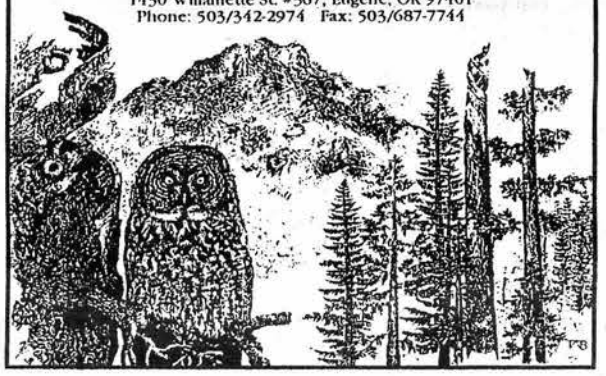

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National Activist Network
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